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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1861.)

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WEATHER FORECAST
SHOWERY.
Barometer 29.68.

June 20, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 82 2 p.m. 81
Humidity 82 82

June 20, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 79 2 p.m. 84
Humidity 84 75

7686 日二初月五

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1917.

三拜禮 號十二月六年英曆 SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
\$36 PER ANNUM.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

BRITISH OPERATIONS IN FRANCE.

Interesting Highlights on Our Strategic Plans.

London, June 19.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig has issued a despatch covering the operations from November 18 to the commencement of the present offensive. This affords a connected story and is a valuable historical record elucidating much that was hitherto obscure, revealing the strategic plans behind the apparently isolated attacks and raids which continued throughout the winter, and showing all as fitting in with a comprehensive and systematic scheme in order to prepare a favourable situation for the Spring advance.

Owing to the Somme battle, the enemy in the region of the Ancre Valley had been forced into a pronounced salient between the Ancre and Scarpe Valleys. Therefore a further short advance would give command of the Beaumont Hamel spur, and, accordingly, an attack was delivered against the defences overlooking the village of Pys and Grandcourt on November 18. The object was to advance within assaulting distance of the L. Transloy-Loup part line. Five thousand yards of valuable positions were acquired, but the weather then held up the operations until January, when the whole spur was captured, and we advanced a thousand yards up Beaumont Valley, with exceedingly light casualties. Owing to the close and skilful co-operation between the infantry and the artillery, and the aircraft work, the possession of the high ground opened up an extensive artillery field, and further successes on February 3 and 4 gave us an important section of the German second line north of the Ancre, making the evacuation of Grandcourt inevitable.

The next task was to drive the enemy from the Beaumont Valley, which was begun on February 2, when we captured 1,500 yards of trenches lying at the southern foot of Serre Hill. This made the village of Serre a pronounced enemy salient, and further progress in the Ancre Valley would have made it untenable. Therefore the larger operation was begun with a view to acquiring the northern extremity of Miraumont and observation of the Upper Ancre Valley. Simultaneously a smaller attack, designed to capture the salient north of the Ancre, which controlled the western approach to Miraumont, was made. During the night of February 17, assaults were delivered, and, despite the heavy ground, thick mist and an alert enemy who kept up a barrage fire, the troops assaulted with great gallantry. We succeeded and completely gained the desired observations, also command of the enemy's artillery positions in the Upper Ancre Valley and his defences of Pys and Miraumont. Our subsequent bombardments, as anticipated, forced the evacuation of Pys and Miraumont on February 24. On the following day, positions from north of Grandcourt to the west of Serre were captured.

The weather favoured the enemy retirement. A thaw broke up the roads, sides of the trenches collapsed and the acquired ground became worse than a quagmire. On the contrary, the roads behind the enemy improved the further he withdrew, and a succession of misty days prevented a rapid pursuit. Consequently, it is greatly to the credit of all ranks that constant touch with the enemy was maintained.

Continuous and systematic advances drove out the enemy from successive positions until March 2, when we reached the L. Transloy-Loup part line, except at Iles, which formed a salient. Seven days were then devoted to improving communications and bringing up guns, and on March 10 Iles was captured. Our casualties were less than the prisoners, who numbered 289. The way was then opened for attacking the L. Transloy-Loup part line, which was shelled off on March 11, and 12 that the enemy fell back to parallel lines, whereupon Grivillers and Loupart wood were occupied and methodical operations began for attacking the next line.

Prior to this, where there were indications that the German withdrawal would further extend, it had been ascertained that he had been preparing a new defensive system, known as the Hindenburg Line, running from Arras south-eastwards to Queant, and thence west of Cambrai towards St. Quentin, various switches branching off this line also being constructed. The enemy's immediate concern appeared to be to escape from the salient between Arras and Le Transloy, which had become increasingly difficult to hold. It was also evident, however, that the enemy contemplated eventually the evacuation of the greater salient between Arras and the Aisne Valley.

The despatch then deals in detailed manner with the operations between April 14 and April 19, in which the Allies gained possession of Oulches, Bapaume, Peronne and numerous villages from which the enemy had retreated.

By April 19, the advances had reached a stage at which the increasing difficulty of maintaining the communications compelled a slackening in the pace of the pursuit. To the south of Peronne, the lack of bridges, which the enemy had destroyed, presented a formidable obstacle, while to the north of Peronne a wide belt of devastated ground, over which the Somme battle had been fought, offered even greater difficulties to the passage of guns and transport. "We were advancing, therefore," the despatch says, "over country in which all means of communication were destroyed against an enemy whose Army was still intact and capable of launching a vigorous offensive, should a favourable opportunity occur. Strong detachments of his infantry and cavalry occupied vantage points along the line of our advance, keeping the enemy informed of our progress and screening his own movements. His guns had already withdrawn to previously prepared positions and were available at any moment to cover and support a counter-stroke, while the conditions of the country across which we were moving made the progress of our artillery slow. The bulk of the enemy's forces were known to be holding a formidable defensive system upon which he could fall back should his counter-stroke miss aim. On the contrary, as our troops moved forward they left all the prepared defences farther behind, and in such circumstances caution was obvious. Meanwhile, despite the enormous difficulties which the condition of the ground and the ingenuity of the enemy placed in our way, the work of preparing and constructing bridges, roads and railways was carried on with most commendable rapidity."

The despatch proceeds to describe how the enemy resistance increased as we neared the Hindenburg Line, emphasising the great cohesiveness of many of his counter-attacks, particularly in attempts to recover Bapaume and Cambrai. Speaking of the outstanding features of five months of fighting from November 18, Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig says that, despite the unusual severity of the weather, the winter campaign was conducted to a successful issue under most trying and most arduous conditions.
(Message incomplete.)

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

THE WAR AND HORSE-RACING.

Arranging a Minimum Programme.

London, June 19.
A deputation of the Jockey Club will to-morrow submit to the Premier proposals for the minimum racing necessary to preserve horse-breeding.
The Times states that a compromise is probable, permitting eight further days racing at Newmarket during the current year.

BRITISH TREASURY BILLS.

London, June 19.
The daily sales of British Treasury Bills have been resumed. To-day's rates for three months and six months are at four and a half per cent discount. Weekly tenders of the Bills have been discontinued.

DUTCH EDITOR'S SENTENCE QUASHED.

London, June 19.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam states that the High Court at the Hague has quashed the sentence of three months' imprisonment passed on Herr Schroeder, the editor of the *Telegraaf*, on a charge of endangering Holland's neutrality. The case will be re-tried by another Court.

NAVAL CASUALTIES.

London, June 19.
The following naval casualties are announced:—
Missing.—Flight Sub-Lieut. Langley F. W. Smith, R.N.
Wounded.—Engineer Sub-Lieut. Hugh Kirkland, R.N.R.
Previously reported missing, now unofficially reported killed.—Flight Sub-Lieut. Oliver B. Ellis, R.N.

THE WESTERN OFFENSIVE.

German Army in a Difficult Position.

London, June 19.
The difficult position of the German Army, which the British have pushed back from the plateau of Meuse, is keenly discussed in Paris, where there is speculation as to what the enemy is to do. It is pointed out that the German are hampered in their movements by the Ypres Canal and the Lys River, and their rear can only be supplied and reinforced by bridges which are under British fire.

It is believed that the Germans will be forced to retire to another line of defence, and are already preparing therefor. In a recent engagement, the German rearguards were intended to form a screen, which was penetrated when the enemy rearguard was driven in between Hallebeke and Warneton. The British have since successfully attacked in the neighbourhood of Kleinstelebeke, which is the pivot of the New German retreat behind the Lys, showing that the British have detected the move.

U. S. EXPORTS.

To be Controlled by the Government.

London, June 19.
Reuter's correspondent at Washington says that the Government has elaborated plans to control exports, first dealing with coal and secondly with wheat.

It is believed that no coal will be allowed to be exported to any neutral which refuses to furnish Great Britain with ore, while the control of coal will be used to regulate shipments of food from neutral to Germany.

It is stated that the Government is refusing to permit cargoes to leave American ports for neutral countries which retain ships in harbour.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on an Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE WESTERN OFFENSIVE.

British Gain Further Ground.

London, June 18.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: "We took twenty-one prisoners this morning during the enemy's failure to regain his positions on Infantry Hill. Our troops gained ground slightly in the direction of Warneton. All day long there was mutual artillery firing in the neighbourhood of Lens and to the north of Arras. The air-fighting yesterday was again in our favour. We brought down ten German aeroplanes and five others were driven down. Two of ours are missing."

French Capture a Trench System.

London, June 19.
A French communique states: "There has been marked artillery activity in the region of Laffaux, at Fontenoy and Craonne in the Chevreux sector. We captured a system of trenches forming a salient in Champagne on a front of five hundred metres and took forty prisoners. The Germans continue ceaselessly to bombard Rheims into which two thousand shells were thrown to-day. One civilian was killed and three were injured."

A WARNING TO SHIP CHARTERERS.

London, June 18.
The Minister of Shipping warns those arranging to charter British vessels after the war that he is unable to give any assurance that national requirements will permit them to do so.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

An Allied Conference Suggested.

Petrograd, June 17.
The Provisional Government has published a Note suggesting an Allied conference with the object of revising the war aim agreements, excluding the London agreement, the signatories of which agreed not to conclude a separate peace.

A Minister's Speech.

Petrograd, June 18.
At the General Congress of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates, the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs said the Government desired to hasten the conclusion of a new treaty in which the principles of Russian democracy would be recognized as the Allies' international policy. He enjoined a consolidated programme which would avoid a rupture with the Allies and declared that a separate peace would destroy the results of the revolution and bring Russia into a new war alongside the German coalition. The Minister pointed out that the inactivity on the war front had enfeebled the revolution. The Army should be ready to advance.

M. Lenin attacked M. Kerensky's appeal for an offensive. M. Kerensky followed and said M. Lenin's doctrine was Marxism misinterpreted. M. Lenin's advocacy of fraternization at the front suited the German Staff. The Congress, excluding the Extremists, gave an ovation to M. Kerensky.

A Cruiser's Crew and the Peace Cranks.

London, June 19.
The Secretary of the Socialist Party wrote on 14th June to Captain Kellinsky, commanding the Russian cruiser Askold, asking him to convey Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and party to Russia.
Captain Kellinsky replied that the request had been discussed at a conference of all the officers and men on board and it was unanimously decided that their duty was only to act in accordance with their Provisional Government's orders, but as the whole of the cruiser's crew considered that the war must be prosecuted to victory and to the destruction of Prussian militarism and as consequently they did not desire to carry deputies favouring an immediate peace, he, Captain Kellinsky, declined to take any initiative in the matter.

THE SITUATION IN GREECE.

London, June 18.
A French eastern communique states that the British air service has successfully bombed Thessalonika railway station and several munition dumps. Our troops movements in Thessaly continue.
All the communes in the neighbourhood of Larissa and Volo have spontaneously supported the Venizelist Government and are installing new civil authorities.

AMERICA AND JAPAN.

New Commercial Attache Appointed.

In recognition of the growing importance of Japan as a market for American merchandise and in order to foster and promote more intimate trade relations between the United States and the Far East, Mr. Frank Butler, formerly assistant chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, was recently appointed commercial Attache to Tokyo. An official statement says:—

"The early departure of Mr. Butler to the Far East directs attention anew to Japan as a market for American merchandise and especially the need of closer and more intimate relations between the two countries. Japan is not only one of the first Powers of the Globe, but in a commercial and industrial sense is a wonder of the world in respect to record achievement and general progress. This is manifestly true when it is considered that fifty years ago the Empire was a comparatively obscure principality, whereas to-day, it is a great Empire with an aggregate of foreign trade reckoned by hundreds upon hundreds of millions. Indeed, in this respect its record of advancement is not to be approached by any other country in the world's commercial history."

"This is strikingly attested by the extent of trade between Japan and the United States." In 1914, for the year ending June 30, the aggregate of merchandise exported from the United States to Japan amounted to \$51,245,820,

whereas for the same period the imports from Japan amounted up to \$107,255,897, a grand total of trade of more than \$158,000,000. This was the year immediately preceding the great war. During 1915, the first full year of the international struggle, in which Japan was a party, the total exports from the United States to Japan dropped to \$41,517,780, while the imports brought into the United States from Japan amounted to \$93,881,638. Raw silk constituted the largest single item in the long list of articles exported by Japan to the United States, \$71,344,000 in 1914, and \$58,804,000 in 1915, while raw cotton held a like predominance among the articles of merchandise exported from United States to Japan in return, \$24,145,000 in 1914, and \$20,238,000 in 1915.

As for Japan's status as a world Power in the domain of commerce, this is well known to all who keep in touch with the international trade situation. In 1915, Japan's exports exceeded her imports by approximately \$83,000,000, while in the first half of 1916 the exports exceeded the imports, according to preliminary reports, by more than \$40,000,000. England, the United States, and China are Japan's chief customers, America taking about one fifth of the aggregate.

"In recognition of this situation and the unquestioned probability that this trade will continue to increase, the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce some time ago decided to dispatch a special representative to Tokyo in the form of a Commercial Attache, and Mr. Butler was chosen for the task."

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

THE CHINESE UNREST.

A Provisional Government.

London, June 17.
Reuter's Peking correspondent says that Chang Tso-lin, having refused to come to Peking, the Tsochans are calling a Provisional Government in order to set up a Provisional Government, with a Dictator acting as President and Premier.

Southern Opposition.

London, June 17.
According to Reuters' correspondent at New York, the Chinese National League, which is politically represented by six Southern Provinces, has received a cable from Shanghai an expression of opposition against the Government by the Southern Provinces.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, June 18.
Silver is quoted at 38 1/2 per oz. There is a scarcity of offerings and the market is firm.

GERMAN PEACE TERMS?

A Cash Indemnity Unnecessary.

Copenhagen, May 9. — The *Bavarian Staats Zeitung*, the semi-official Bavarian newspaper, the personal organ of the Premier, Count Hertling, publishes an inspired article denying the necessity of Germany's demanding a cash indemnity as one of her peace conditions. Count Hertling has just returned from a visit to Vienna, where he had conferences with Emperor Charles and Foreign Minister, Count Czernin. The German newspapers claim that these conferences were intended to find a common ground between Count Czernin's suggestions of peace without annexation and Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg's peace programme.

The article in the *Staats Zeitung* is regarded, in view of the circumstances, as important, as reflecting the ideas of the Bavarian Prime Minister. It suggests that an agreement to supply needed raw materials at a low price, or perhaps free, might be a substitute for a cash indemnity. The writer goes on to declare that an agreement to permit German trade on its former terms in the old markets, the return of German ships, and the surrender of German colonies would be the equivalent of billions of indemnity.

In conclusion, the article declares that the war has cost Germany sixty billion marks, a sum so small in comparison with the total estimated wealth of 875 billions, and an annual increase of ten billions, that the Empire can well afford to drop the demand for indemnification. King Ludwig's declaration at Strasbourg that Germany is still willing to conclude an honourable peace, if given security against the repetition of an attack by half the world, is also interesting in this connection. It shows the spirit in which Count Hertling, who is also chairman of the Bundesrath Committee on Foreign Affairs, will enter the deliberations of that Committee when it meets to-day.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.
Wednesday, June 27.
Gymkhana Entries, 10 a.m.
Saturday, July 7.
Third Gymkhana Meeting, Happy Valley, 10 a.m.

NOTICES

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P. O. PEUSTER, Manager.

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The above Hotel was opened on August 1st, 1914, under new proprietorship and Management. The
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GENERAL NEWS

Tokyo Statistics.
An interesting statistical table
on the population and number of
houses in Tokyo has been issued
by the municipal authorities. At
the end of last year the city con-
tained 2,281,421 people, of whom
1,059,534 were women. There
were 661,771 houses.

Ex-Judge Convicted of Perjury.
In the Nagasaki District Court
—Mr. Yamaguchi, barrister and
ex-President of the Court, was
sentenced to six months' impris-
onment for perjury alleged to
have been committed in connec-
tion with the Oura arson case
while acting as counsel for the
defence. The Nagasaki Press says
Mr. Yamaguchi has given notice
of appeal.

Military Honours for a Nurse.
Military honours were accorded
to the late Miss Anna Madeline
Shaw, for two years' service at a
Obeltham hospital for wounded
soldiers. "She was the daughter
of the late Rev. John Hall Shaw,
formerly of Obeltham, and for
many years vicar of Ventnor.
Fifty wounded soldiers formed a
guard of honour, and the Army
Service Corps provided a firing
party and bagmen."

Dying Airman's Oration.
The inquest on Flight-Lieut.
F. N. Clark, R.F.C., who was
killed at Straßburg while flying
close to his home, resulted
in a verdict of accidental death,
due to shock from burns. Evidence
was given that the machine was
in good order when he started.
He was 19 years old, and left
school to join the Flying Corps.
"Before he died," said a doctor
witness, "Lieut. Clark asked me
very earnestly whether I thought
he would be able to fly again. I
knew that he would not, but I
told him that I hoped so."

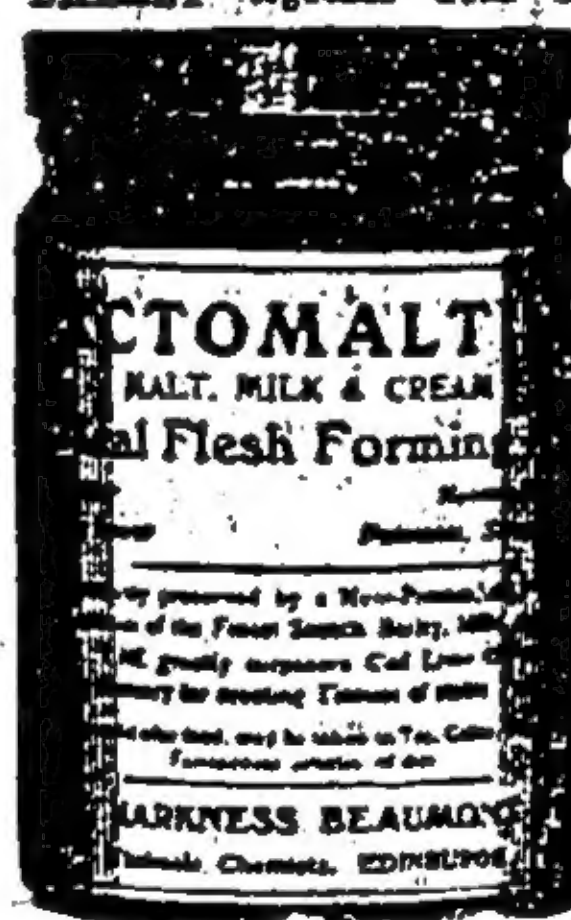
From Japan to the War.
We are informed by the British
Military Attache, says the Japan
Chronicle, that the following
gentlemen have recently returned
home to offer their services for
the period of the war:—Mr. H. H.
Pelle, of Etchima; Mr. S. G. S.
Brinkworth, of Yokohama; Mr. G.
Bardens of Daijin. Friends of
Mr. H. C. MacNaughton, formerly
in the Yokohama office of Messrs.
Finlay, Richardson and Co., who
left in February for England to
enlist, will be interested to hear
that, according to recent advice,
he joined the Officers' Training
Corps on April 23rd, and was to
go into training at Berkhampstead.
Mr. Bardens is a "Kobe boy."

Enemy of the Human Race.
It is difficult to believe that
even the most arrogant and self-
complacent German can fail to be
impressed and shaken in his be-
lief by the extraordinary unanim-
ity of civilised opinion
against his country. On the side
of Germany stand the almost
medieval Austro-Hungarians, the
entirely barbarous Bulgars, and
the utterly unprogressive Turks.
Against her are arrayed France
and Great Britain, the leaders of
human thought and the champions
of liberty; freed Russia; deep
thinking India; wondrous Japan;
Italy, the idealist; America, the
incarnation of realism; indus-
trious and artistic Belgium;
gallant Serbia, and yet more
gallant Montenegro and Portugal
dreaming over her glorious past.
China, the inscrutable and the
everlasting, has broken off all
relations with her; luxurious
Cuba has declared war upon her;
and Brazil, the great Republic
of the South, has also severed
relations. That is to say in effect
that every large embodiment of
human thought or human enter-
prise, every nation conscious of its
future or reverencing its past, is
leagued for the overthrow of
Kaiserism. It is a spectacle so
tremendous, so absolutely without
precedent in the history of man-
kind that we cannot imagine how
any German with a ray of intelli-
gence can regard it unmoved. It
is catholic with a catholicity that
surpasses the Vincentian Canon
itself, and to suppose that even
Prussia can escape its gigantic
sweep is to believe that Prussians
are not men and women but mere
animals.

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GENERAL NEWS.

A Serious Offence.
For taking a match into a war factory, George Thacker, a discharged soldier, was sentenced to a month's hard labour at a North Midland police court. The match was in his trouser pocket, and Thacker, who had removed all his smoking material, said he did not know it was there.

A Remarkable Operation.
Mr. J. Q. Grady, M. P., states that a remarkable and successful operation has been performed on his son-in-law, Lance-Corporal Ballantine, of the East Surrey Regiment, for a severe wound in the arm. The arm was severed in two places and a section of diseased bone was removed in Middlesex Hospital. The bone was "dove-tailed" and has now completely joined. After three months, Lance-Corporal Ballantine is now able to raise his arm sufficiently to lift a cup of tea. The difference in length between the two arms is 2 1/2 inches.

Women and the Law.
Mr. Justice Barton, sitting in the Chancery Division in Dublin, has dismissed a petition of right in which the suppliant was Miss Georgina Frost, who claimed to have been elected clerk of the Petty Sessions at Sixmilecross, County Clare. The election was conducted by the local justices, but in the Petty Sessions Clerks (Ireland) Act, 1851, power was conferred on the Lord Lieutenant to discontinue any of these offices. The father of the suppliant had been clerk in the same district, and for five years during his illness the suppliant had discharged the duties of the office. One of the arguments of the Crown against the appointment of a woman was that it might become her duty to take depositions in criminal cases, which would be unpleasant for her and for everybody concerned. Mr. Justice Barton, in giving judgment, said that he would not usurp the functions of Parliament. In modern cases the disqualification of women was not rested upon any presumed inferiority of intellect or discretion. There were few people nowadays who would allege any such inferiority. It was nominally rested upon considerations of decorum and upon the unfitness of certain painful and exacting duties in relation to the finer qualities of women.

That is humanity—that is Kultur. A recent official announcement issued in Paris says:—Contrary to all rules of international law and the dictates of humanity, the Germans announce they had decided to torpedo hospital ships without warning. In these circumstances, the French Government have made it known they had embarked German prisoners on these vessels. The French newspapers comment upon the use of the words "fortunate enough," which occur in the British Admiralty communiqué in reference to the rescue of the officers and men from the German destroyers sunk in the raid off Dover. All the papers take the view that the spirit underlying the expression is worthy of the best traditions of the British Navy, and they contrast this chivalrous spirit with the ruthlessness of the Germans and wonder if the difference will be understood. The *Gaulois* says:—Yesterday the British declared themselves happy at saving German sailors. That is civilization; that is humanity. Some days earlier we read that a German submarine had sunk a hospital ship without even attempting to come to the help of the wounded it carried. That is kultur; that is barbarity.

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1917.

REPRISALS.

Open towns in England have suffered more than enough from the unwelcome attentions of German serial raiders during the past few weeks. Apart from damage to private property, which has obviously been very considerable, there has been extremely heavy loss of life among the civilian populations of the towns visited. Worst feature of all, innocent and helpless women and children have been numbered among the maimed and the slaughtered—not in ones and twos, but in dozens. After reading accounts of these terrible visitations, the first inclination is to doubt the efficiency of our defensive air service, but a little reflection will convince the fair-minded that the problem with which that service has to deal is one of the utmost difficulty and stubbornness. The Zeppelin menace is, happily, very largely a thing of the past, for our airmen have shown that they are more than capable of dealing with these bulky and cumbersome airships. The high speed aeroplane, however, is a much more wily customer with which to deal, for reasons which are obvious. There need be no surprise, therefore, if occasionally these craft penetrate inland and, on the principle of drop-and-run, succeed in causing heavy damage by means of bombs and aerial torpedoes. But as time goes on we may confidently expect to see it made increasingly difficult even for these machines to accomplish the objects they have in view.

A question of equal moment to the successful combating of these raiders is the matter of the carrying out of reprisals on Germany with a view to a prevention of these periodical visits. On that point we are glad to see that a crowded meeting held in the London Opera House, under the chairmanship of the Lord Mayor, has demanded that the Government shall immediately initiate a policy of ceaseless attacks upon German towns. In other words, the plea is that the Germans should be given a taste of their own medicine in order to let them know how they like it. We are aware, of course, that there are very many high-principled Britishers who strongly disavow any action by Britain which would result in the killing of German women and children. We are with them in one respect, but we cannot go with them all the way. The idea of doing anything which would involve the slaughtering of the innocent is naturally repugnant to any Britisher. But, in considering a policy of reprisals, the eventual, and not the immediate, consequences have to be taken into account. One or two raids on German towns would probably be sufficient to cause the enemy to give up his bloodthirsty pranks, and thus, in the saving of British lives, the policy would be more than justified. Moreover, the point to be kept in mind is that our capability could not rest on the British, since it is not they, but the Germans, who have initiated this business of bombing open towns. And for us not to retaliate would be equivalent to placing in the hands of the enemy a weapon which we could not use ourselves, with a corresponding advantage to the unscrupulous and savage Hun.

Besides, we have a precedent for hitting the German precisely as he chooses to hit us. In the early days of the war, the Huns put us to an enormous disadvantage by the use of poisonous gas against our troops, casting aside all considerations of humane conduct in the one aim of beating back our Army. That was not civilized warfare, but none the less, we followed the example set, not because we relished the idea, but because there was no other course left open to us if we were to save our soldiers from destruction. A similar state of affairs has now arisen, save that in this instance it is our civil population, and not our troops, whose lives we are called upon to safeguard. Those lives can best be shielded by letting the enemy know that if he continues to apply these barbarous methods of warfare, he will be given as much as he brings. Cowards and curs as they are, the Germans will soon cease their raids on England when they realize that German property and German lives will suffer every time they drop a bomb on an open English town.

The Uprising in Spain.

Is it to be Spain's turn next to prove that she also is greatly perturbed in consequence of the European cataclysm? There are many indications that point in that direction. A recent telegram, it will have been noted, stated that no direct news had been received from Spain for a day or two. That in itself looked ominous enough, and more ominous still did the aspect of affairs appear when it was rumoured that certain Spanish regiments had got out of hand, had refused to participate in a route march, and that there were other indications of mutiny among the troops. Later news proved that while the first rumours were perhaps unnecessarily alarmist, there were unquestionably good grounds for believing that all was not well. The Times correspondent at Madrid has been able to communicate to his journal that Senor Data's "conciliatory methods have calmed the public": a statement that clearly points to the fact that the unrest has not been confined to the Army, but that it has been general, due probably to the scarcity of food throughout Spain, as in other countries, owing to Germany's piratical submarine campaign. A further statement of the correspondent is not so reassuring as to the situation being much improved, as we learn from it that the "revolutionary movement has been averted by the concession to infantry officers of the right to form Defence Committees." This looks not unlike what has been happening in Russia of late. The tone, the correspondent adds, is generally more hopeful—a sure indication that the aspect of affairs had been extremely serious.

Political Groups' Attitude.

The message sent by the Madrid correspondent of the Daily News also points to a more or less alarming state of affairs. In it we learn that certain political groups have "decided to issue a revolutionary anti-monarchist manifesto." There is also a reference to a rumour as to the imminent formation of a reactionary pro-German Government under Senor Maura and General Weyler. It is well known that the Spanish Army was inclined to be sympathetic towards the German Army on account of its much-lauded organisation, and no-one who has been observing the trend of affairs would be astonished to find open manifestation of such sympathy were the Spanish Army to obtain the ascendancy. It will be deeply regrettable if King Alfonso's throne is placed in jeopardy, for the young monarch has undoubtedly proved himself to be guided in his actions by the real interests of his country.

Enemy Peace Manoeuvres.

The Austrian newspapers, we read, welcome the German statement to the effect that Russia's formula of peace without annexations and indemnities is acceptable to Germany and is final evidence of the similarity of Austrian and German peace aims. The simplicity of this pretty statement does not hide the absurdity of it, for it is well-known that Austria does not venture to issue any sort of peace terms without first having them sanctioned by Germany. The recent offer by Austria to Russia, it is well-known, emanated from Berlin, for the German Government is just as anxious as Austria—if not more anxious—to have any kind of peace, short of the humiliating one that with good reason it deems it must inevitably be compelled to accept in the near future. The Allies can well afford to smile at these petty manoeuvres on the part of Germany and Austria, particularly as there are now good grounds for believing that the best elements in Russian politics are strongly opposed to any separate peace with the common enemy.

A Mystery.

The body has been sent to the Public Mortuary of a Chinese male, aged 24, who was employed as a tallyman on a ship alongside the Kowloon wharf. The body was recovered from the harbour near Blackhead's wharf, but how the man got into the harbour is unknown.

DAY BY DAY.

THOSE WHO BRING SUNSHINE TO THE LIVES OF OTHERS CANNOT KEEP IT FROM THEMSELVES.—J. M. Barrie.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
The Mahomedan Fasting Month commences to-morrow.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 5.15/16d. The closing rate will be found on Page 1.

Ignorant of the Law.
A Chinaman was charged before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, with attempting to export 34 silver dollars by the s.s. Sai On. He stated that he was fresh from the country and did not know the laws. His Worship imposed a fine of \$20, and ordered the man to change the money.

The Late Mr. W. H. Stone.
On the day of his death, Mr. W. H. Stone (adviser to the Japanese Government, and father of Mr. P. E. F. Stone, of Kowloon) was raised to the First-class of the Order of the Rising Sun by his Majesty the Emperor, in recognition of his services to the State. He had previously received the First Class of the Order of the Sacred Mirror. In addition he held the Order of the Danneberg, conferred by King Christian of Denmark.

The Value of a Paragraph.
A Chinaman was charged yesterday with the unlawful possession of a gold bangle, and the case was remanded. The case was noted in one of the vernacular papers and a Chinese girl, of 19, McGregor Street, went to the Police Station and identified the bangle as hers, saying the defendant had snatched it from her. When charged with snatching the bangle, before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning, the man admitted the offence, and was sentenced to 12 months' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

St. John's Hall.
St. John's Hall, Hongkong University, has just completed its fifth year of existence. When the new University was opened in 1912, St. John's Hall of the Church Missionary Society was the only University Hostel ready for the accommodation of the students. The only other quarters were some rooms temporarily set apart in the main University building. St. John's Hall therefore claims to be the senior of the five Hostels now in existence at the University. It has twice been extended to provide further accommodation, and its students have taken a full share in the scholastic and athletic life of the University in its first five years.

Lottery Establishment in Government Quarters.
The printing and circulation of lottery tickets at 4, Stewart Terrace, The Peak, Government Quarters, was discovered by the Police yesterday. The premises, in which live Mr. J. D. Lloyd and Mr. Schofield, were raided by Inspector Brazil, and in the basement five Chinese were found to be printing and preparing lottery tickets. The men were charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, and it was stated that a printing press, a quantity of type and papers were found. The case was adjourned, bail being fixed at \$1,000 for the first defendant, \$500 for the second, and \$200 each for the others.

To-morrow's Concert.
To-morrow afternoon and at night there will be benefit performances on behalf of the funds of the Portuguese School, at the Victoria Theatre, under the distinguished patronage of H. E. the Governor, H. E. General Ventria and Commodore Standeman. For the evening concert a splendid programme has been arranged, a feature being the appearance of the Concert Party of the Middlesex Regiment. Songs will be rendered by Messrs. F. Laymer, E. G. d'Almeida and A. B. Allan, a recitation by Mr. Bruno Rocha, violin and cello solo by J. and L. Mao, and a musical trio by Messrs. Mao and Orana. Some wonderful card manipulation will be done by Mr. Morley, while Bandman Orana will appear at the piano in some exceedingly clever and amusing sketches. The orchestra of the Sociedade Philharmonica will also render selections. The concert begins at 8.15 p.m.

BRITISH BATTERIES AT WORK.

Blue Sky Full of Aeroplanes.
Hum.

War Correspondents' Headquarters, May 2.—There have been no great infantry attacks along our front to-day, none of any kind as far as I know. It has been a day for the guns alone, and as my ears could bear witness, and very nerve in my body, they have made the most of it under the blue sky.

All our batteries were hard at work, heavy howitzers with broad blunt snouts, long-muzzled, long-ranged 60 pounders, and further forward, on the landscape of the battlefield, field guns drumming out salutes with staccato knocks above the full deep blasts of the monsters behind them.

Somewhere in this bright sunlight, flooding all the countryside with a golden haze and painting the fields with vivid colour, yellow where the new shell holes had dog deep pits, red-brown where it had lain quiet since the war, emerald green where strips of grass grew between the plots of barbed wire and a tangle of old trenches.

On such a day as this, with a light wind driving fleecy clouds through the sky, and wild flowers little stars at one's feet, and larks singing with a high ecstasy, war and blood and death seemed abominably out of place. Yet they were there all three, round about Oppy and Gavrelle, and on the ground below Baillou, thrust before one's eyes, rising to one's nostrils, making hideous noises about one.

It would have been so much better in such a May as this to stroll on the way to Oppy, in this first sunshine of the year, without a thought of what men might be watching. But when, standing on the crest above, I showed half my body above a bit of earth, an officer who lives below the earth said, "It's better to keep down. The blighters can see us all right."

And to stroll into Oppy one must have many machine guns with one, and be preceded by a storm of heavy shells, making a steel wall before one.

One day soon, I suppose, our men will go in again like that, to find a litter of men's bodies, some living men trembling in cellars, and another little bit of hell.

We were making a hell of it to-day for any young German there. Our guns made good target practice of it, flinging up grey clouds of dust from its rains of red brick. But one house still stands in Oppy Wood. It is a big white chateau, which is clearly visible with empty windows and broken roofs through a thin fringe of dead trees. A sinister ghostly place, even at broad noon-day, and no man alive would sit alone there in its big salons unless he had gone mad with shell shock, for that white house is another target for guns, and while I watched our shells crashed through the trees about it.

Below Oppy, where our men fought a few days ago, Gavrelle, which is ours, above Greenland Hill, where there is a broken village among the trees, from which we can look down across the River Scarpe. To the left of Oppy is Arleux on Gohelle, recently captured by Canadian, who fought through its streets, and to the southern side of it is the ruin of a sugar factory, 500 yards or so from the outskirts of Baillou, an old grey place, with broken walls and roofs, and a railway station with a deep embankment.

These places were targets for the German guns, especially Arleux and Baillou railway station and heavy "crumps" came whining and then crashing, and flinging up clouds of black smoke as black and as big as the evil giant that came from the bottle and played the devil.

SHANGHAI'S ROLL OF HONOUR.

Mr. F. W. Alexander.

It is with deep regret (says the N. C. Daily News) that we learn of the death in action of 2nd Lieut. F. W. Alexander, 16th Highland Light Infantry, which occurred "somewhere in France" on or about April 12. News of this effort reached his sister, Mrs. S. Pollock, of Tientsin, on the 8th instant, as also the news that his elder brother was killed at the same place on April 17, both being in the same regiment.

The late Mr. F. W. Alexander was formerly in the employment of the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co. Ltd., and left Shanghai on February of last year to volunteer for active service. On his arrival home he entered the Officers' Training Corps and passing out was gazetted to the 16th Highland Light Infantry. When in Shanghai, he was always popular amongst a large circle of friends, as a keen volunteer, and held the rank of colour sergeant in "A" Co. (British), S.V.C. Much sympathy will be felt for his parents in Scotland, in their double bereavement, as well as for his sister in Tientsin.

An extract from the letter of a brother officer to friends of Mr. Alexander says:—"I am terribly sorry that I have to inform you that Mr. Alexander was killed on the 14th instant. On that date the battalions were in an attack on a village and Frank was among the casualties. He was too eager, poor fellow, and got killed by a shell. I have been in the Company out here with him for over six months and I assure you we all miss his cheery face tremendously. He had always something to enliven us with. At present we are out on rest after our spell in the Line, and we miss him at least more than ever. Doubtless it is the fact that his elder brother, who was in the 17th and who came out not very long ago, was killed on the same day."

but we answered back too quick and knocked out one of his batteries smack in the eye. That group has kept quiet since then."

He pointed to some things lying about the field outside Oppy, and said: "The aeroplanes have been dropping about a good deal. There has been some very hot work in this part of the sky." The sky above us then was full of the throb and hum of aeroplanes, and to the tune of these birds went on singing, but other birds, invisible, sang louder than the larks, with high, shrill whistling cries which make one feel cold and crouch low if they sing too close overhead.

So the battle of guns went on, and troops, marching over dusty ground pockmarked with shell craters, all white and barren, between belts of rusty wire, paid no heed to bursting crumps, and in the new-made craters or in old trenches, or in special holes just dug for shelter, sat down out of the wind and cooked their food, and slept as much like other bodies who will never wake, that once or twice I thought they were dead, these single figures sprawling in the dust, with sand-bags for their pillows.

Away on the sky-line were a few dim towers faintly pencilled against the golden haze, and one taller than the others standing apart.

"Donsi," said a gunner's officer. Yes; it was Donsi, old in history and full of ancient buildings, which hold great memories of faith and scholarship and rescue.

The tall, long tower which I saw was the great belfry or Donsi. It seemed very far away, with the German line on this side of it; but I remember how I used to see the clock towers of Bapaume (no longer standing, alas!) as far and dim as this, so that it seemed as though we should never fight our way to it. But one day I walked into Bapaume with the Australian troops, who had entered it that morning.

And so one day we may walk into Donsi, if luck is with us. Philip Gibbs, in the Daily Chronicle.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

The patron saint of England does not find in Gibbon a trustworthy biographer, says the Chronicle. His George of Cappadocia has no claim to the title according to the best authorities. St. George of Lydda, in Palestine—our national hero—was a noble soldier in the Roman army in the third century. King Richard I. learnt of him when in the island of Cyprus, and brought his fame to England. From then "God and St. George" became our battle cry. Richard Scroope, Archbishop of York in the reign of Henry IV. calls him the "Special Defender and Protector of the Realm of England and Avenger," but it was Edward III. who raised him to still greater honour when he placed the Order of the Garter under his special protection.

Pidgin, or Pigeon, in which the Royal Proclamation to the Bismarck Islanders was published, is (says the Chronicle) an attempt to pronounce our word "business," and is a commercial lingua franca formed from a kind of baby-talk composed mainly of bad English and worse French. It is said to have no literature, but possesses at least one poem. This was perpetrated by "Lewis Carroll," author of the famous "Alice" stories, during his family attempts to drum mathematics into the alleged brains of the present writer. One verse ran:

One piece of thing my no have got,
Maskee that thing my no can do;
You take me you no save what.
Bambo!

That mysterious word "maskee" means "without," being the French manque in Pidgin masquerade.

Public interest in Budget night is of comparatively recent growth. Not so very long ago it used to be regarded as "an annual orgy of chartered delusion." Whatever interest in the financial proposals always existed before, and every self-respecting M.P. paired for the night, and left the House to Bark's despised "Calculators and Economists." All this was changed, however, in April 1893, when Gladstone introduced his first Budget in a speech which for five hours held a crowded House spell-bound, and astonished and interested the whole country, from the Queen and Prince Albert downwards.

Smokers who are interested in the philanthropic endeavours of the Chancellor of the Exchequer and My Lady Nicotine must eye with envy the comparative immunity of the men with the Fleet. Until this month ship tobacco was sold at 1s. a pound! It has now suffered the common fate and gone up by 81. Yet there is still nothing in the world like it for a penny farthing an ounce. The raw leaf is served out as it comes from Jamaica, and one of the side lines of the handy-man is to wet it and tie it up in sackcloth and span yarn for 31. per pound. The wetting is carried out with water, not with rum as is commonly believed. "Nelson's blood" is too valuable, even for "ship's."

A novel method of commemorating members of the church who have fallen in the war has been adopted at Brixton Congregational Church. A "Liber Vitea" has been compiled—an illuminated volume containing the names and brief biographies of each man who has lost his life. It is hoped the book will remain on the communion table of the church for all time. The idea of the "Book of Life" is entirely Scriptural, it being the custom among the early Christians to record the names of those whom the Church wished to hold in remembrance in a volume placed on the altar. The sole surviving volume of the kind in England is that containing ten thousand names which lay for seven centuries on the high altar of Durham Cathedral and is now in the British Museum.

Aristocratic Auctioneers.
Lord North and Lord Bess and Selw were auctioneers at Bangor at an agricultural sale which realised about £1,000 for the benefit of an orphan school.

A DANGEROUS DOG.

Hongkong Bank Comptroller Fined.

Before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, Mr. Ho Sai Wing, comptroller of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, was summoned for keeping a dog accustomed to annoy passers by by rushing at bicyclists.

Mr. M. K. Lo appeared to defend, and pleaded not guilty. Evidence was given by Mr. O. F. Labatt, assistant Government Analyst, who said the dog had attacked him many times. The dog was a dangerous one, for on June 9, when witness was riding a bicycle in Botham Road, the dog attacked him very fiercely, causing him to fall from his machine. The machine was damaged and witness' leg was injured. The dog also rushed at passers-by. Once witness had to defend himself with a stick.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lo, witness admitted that other dogs had rushed at him, but added "well bred dogs would not do it." Witness said he had tried to kick the dog in self-defence.

Lieut. Jones, R. G. A., said he was in the habit of riding up Park Road on a motor cycle, and the dog had often rushed at him often coming near to causing an accident. The fact that there was no accident was due to his skill in driving.

Witness added that the dog had also attacked pedestrians and other dogs.

Mr. E. Maxwell, a master of Queen's College, stated that he had often ridden up Park Road, and the dog always rushed at him. Once witness got a bamboo pole and chased the dog through the house, and a man in the house then admitted that the dog was a dangerous one, and would be destroyed but for the fact that it was a good house-dog.

Mr. N. D. Pallen, apothecary at the Government Civil Hospital, deposed that the dog had, several times rushed out at him as he was motor-cycling past.

The defendant said he had had the dog for four years, and prior to this he had had no complaints about it. It had never bitten anybody, and was just a good house-dog. It was not owned up.

Mr. Lo addressed the Court on points of law and fact, but His Worship decided to convict and imposed a fine of \$10.

A BROKER INCONVENIENCED.

His Private Ricksha Coolie Arrested

At the Police Court this morning, the private ricksha coolie employed by Mr. E. Ormiston was summoned for causing an obstruction and also for refusing to obey the direction of a police officer.

The Hon. C. S. P. (Mr. C. McL. Messer) appeared to prosecute and Mr. W. E. L. Shenton defended.

Mr. Shenton, in asking for a remand, said that he had a number of witnesses to call, he might possibly take out a cross-summons for assault against the Indian constable who made the arrest. Mr. Ormiston, the owner of the ricksha, had suffered from the coolie being taken out of the shafts at three o'clock in the afternoon without any warning at all. The offence appears to have taken place on June 18, and Mr. Ormiston had given his own name and address to the constable, but at three o'clock yesterday the coolie was arrested and taken out of the shafts to the Police Station. That had caused a great deal of inconvenience to Mr. Ormiston, who was an exchange broker and whose ricksha was an essential part of his business, especially at that busy part of the day.

Mr. Messer:—That had all better come out in evidence, and is only wasting the time of the Court.

Mr. Shenton intimated that the case would take some time to hear, and said he only wished to state now that he might wish to take out a summons for assault and also to draw attention to the unwarranted arrest of the coolie.

Mr. Messer:—We have good answers to that.

His Worship (Mr. Dyer Ball), after the hearing of the case for Tuesday morning next at 11.30.

FOOD CONTROL.

New Regulations in Straits Settlements.

Regulations for the control of food in the Straits Settlements have been made by the Governor and were published in a Government Gazette Extraordinary issued on May 31. They are somewhat similar to those in force at Home when the food problem came under consideration, and are of an extensive nature, giving wide powers to a committee appointed to apply them.

In order to maintain the supply of articles of food and so forth, the Committee may make orders dealing with their production, manufacture, treatment, use, consumption, transport, storage, distribution, supply, sale, purchase, etc., and may require the handing over of part or the whole of stores of such stuffs on such terms as they may direct. Their order may apply to special localities or to special supplies, and persons acting against their orders are guilty of an offence against the regulations and in the case of companies every director and officer unless he proves that the contravention took place without his knowledge or consent. Powers are given to the committee to require information as to any article of commerce, such as stocks held, or contracted for, prices paid or received by persons, cost of production, contracts and other information. Examinations may be carried out, but returns and information will only be published if necessary to carry out a prosecution. The expression "article" will include animals, live or dead. Occupiers of land may be required to cultivate the land in accordance with the requirements of the committee.

The regulations conclude with the following clauses:—
Except under the authority of the Committee, no person shall, after the date of publication, acquire any article of food so that the quantity of such article in his possession or under his control at any one time exceeds the quantity required for ordinary use and consumption in his household or establishment. In any proceedings for breach of this regulation the burden of showing what quantity of any article of food is so required shall rest upon the person charged.

No person shall sell any article of food to a purchaser where he has reasonable grounds for believing (whether on account of the quantity of the article sold or any other circumstances) that the quantity of such article which may lawfully be acquired by the customer or other person will by reason of such sale be exceeded.

Any person specially authorized in writing by the Committee may enter upon any premises in which he has reason to believe that any article of food is being kept in contravention of regulation 8 and carry out such inspection and examination of the premises as he may think necessary. The three preceding regulations shall not apply to—
(a) any article of food acquired or held in the ordinary course of business by any producer, dealer or manufacturer.

(b) any home-produced or home-made article of food in the possession of the producer or maker or the materials reasonably necessary in the ordinary course for such production.

For the purpose of these regulations the expression "article of food" shall include every article which is used for food by man, or which ordinarily enters into the composition or preparation of human food.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. J. W. Franks, Acting D. S. P. (Reserve) are:—

Wildin-Tobias Cup.

The attention of all ranks is directed to the fact that this cup will be awarded to the member of the Hongkong Police Reserve who during the year commencing March 1, 1917, performs the most meritorious act in the execution of duty.

Strength.
Sergeant 26 A. S. Chan is appointed Equipment officer to No. 3 Company in place of Sergeant 23 Chin Ching Po.

ROMANCE OF RARE LACQUER.

Mandarin's Gift that the Queen Admired.

A romance of the East engaged the attention of Mr. Justice Darling and a special jury recently in a fascinating story of rare lacquer.

Mr. William Bruce Lockhart, an accountant, sued Mr. D. Ramsey Blair, a financier, of Piccadilly, for the return of certain works of Chinese art, which he alleged were wrongfully detained, and damages for detention and injuries. Mr. Blair justified the detention in law, and denied that the goods were damaged while being detained.

Mr. H. H. Haldin, K. C., for Mr. Lockhart, said that while the articles were in Mr. Blair's possession they had been seriously damaged. The defendant seized them under a bill of sale, and instead of treating them as pieces of art he had treated them like pieces of ordinary furniture.

These objects of art were made at Foochow, and had gained considerable renown. The ware was originally made by Shen Shao An who bequeathed the secret of his craft to succeeding generations, until it came into the possession of Shen Cheng An, who had been ennobled by the Chinese Government for his skill in the art, and was now a mandarin.

How Mr. Lockhart managed to secure these pieces of lacquer was an interesting story.

In 1912 Mr. Lockhart was in Foochow, and as a result of a kindness done to a young Chinaman, whom he rescued from bootlegging, Mr. Lockhart was taken by the young man to his father—the mandarin Shen Cheng An. He entrusted Mr. Lockhart with a collection of the ware to bring to London to make it known. It was placed on view, and articles to the value of \$850 were sold.

Mr. Lockhart was commanded to bring some of the ware to Buckingham Palace and Marlborough House, and the Queen was so struck with its beauty that she presented a piece to the South Kensington Museum.

By arrangement Mr. Lockhart placed the remainder of the ware in the flat of a friend, which was raided and all the goods were removed, it being understood that they were claimed under a bill of sale to the defendant. Many of the objects of art were absolutely ruined by the treatment they had since received, said counsel, and Mr. Lockhart now claimed the sum of \$334.

Mr. Lockhart, giving evidence, said that a silk lacquered bowl, which took four years to make, and was worth 180 guineas, was standing in Mr. Blair's fireplace, with a heavy bowl upon it. A three-foot high green lacquered vase, had some blossoms and branches broken off. Some other valuable lacquer tables were being used as ordinary furniture.

A representation of the Chinese Goddess of Mercy, which corresponded with the European Madonna, had its face broken. It was the finest piece in the collection, and worth 200 guineas. All these articles were the finest works of Chinese art, and there was only one man in the world who could make these colours. A rich buyer wanted perfect articles, and would not buy broken works of art. They were now valueless to a collector.

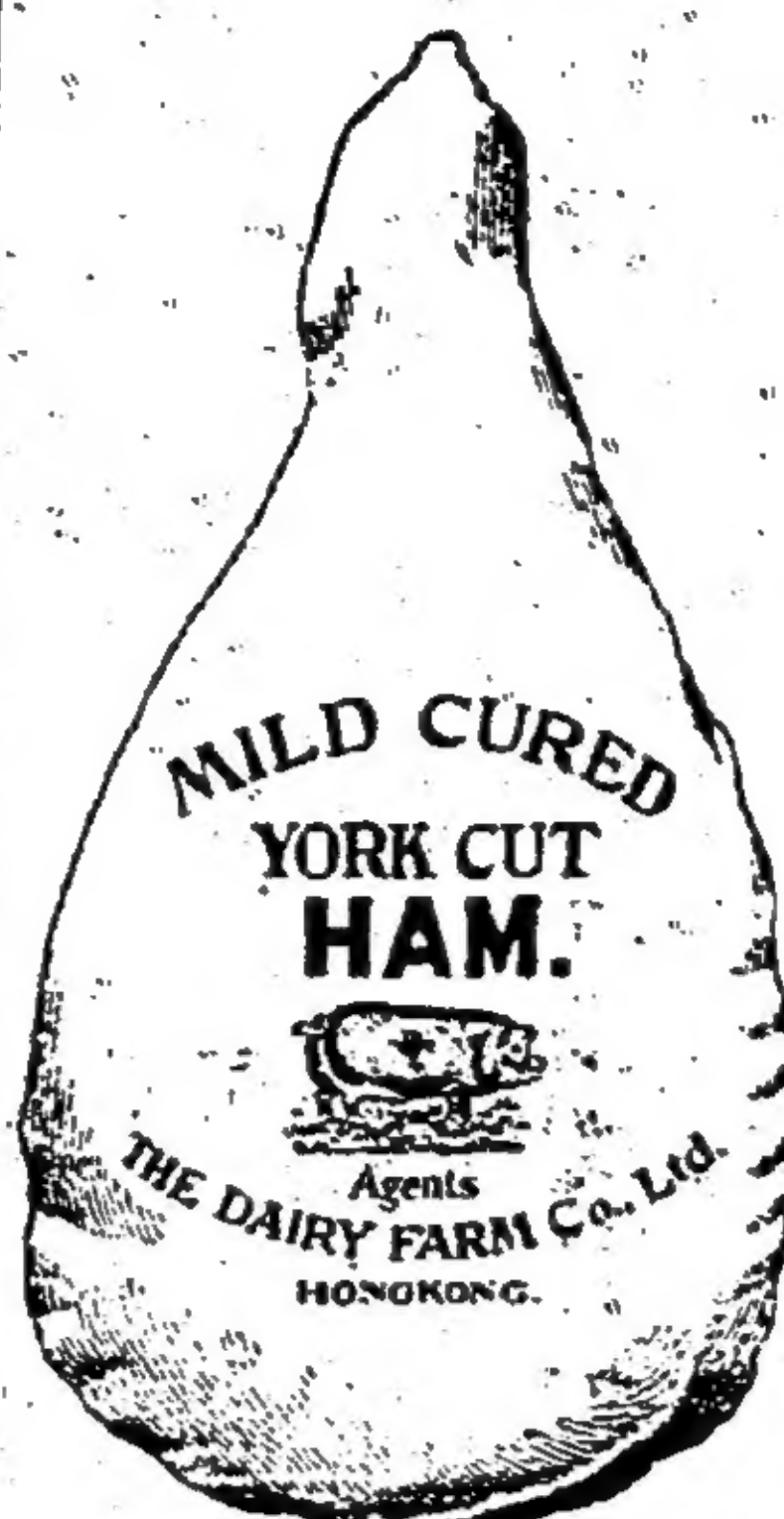
Cross-examined by Mr. Schiller, K. C., for the defendant, witness said it was all modern lacquer work. On one occasion, he said, he sent the Mandarin's son at the University in China \$260, and the son replied that he would take it home to his father.

His Lordship: Very few young men when they return from the University take back \$260 to their father. (Laughter.)

The hearing was adjourned.

A Fishmonger's Lady Assistant.
A fishmonger told the E. & A. Appeal Tribunal that he had tried three women assistants. One stayed a day, another two days, and the third, who said she would not have the job at \$1,000 a week, one hour.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.



MILD
AND
OF
DELICATE
FLAVOUR.

THE U. S. ARMY.

Increase in Soldiers' Pay.

Washington, May 9.—Conferees on the War Army bill to-day agreed on a provision to increase the pay of enlisted men to \$25 per month and increase the pay of other grades below commissioned officers, but not proportionately.

Conferees sought to compromise their differences over the question of whether Col. Roosevelt shall be permitted, as provided by a Senate amendment, to raise a volunteer force for service in France. Proponents of an agreement, however, on this the main issue, seemed aught.

The only hope held out for a compromise was said to be based on the chance that the Senate might recede from its position on the question. In that case it was said the House conferees might accept the Senate amendment fixing the age limit of those subject to selective draft at 21 to 27, in lieu of the House provision fixing it at from twenty-one to forty.

Failure to reach an agreement probably will necessitate the sending of the Bill back to the two Houses for further instructions.

ARE THESE YOUR SYMPTOMS?

Do you find your breath bad in the morning, a bad taste in the mouth, a coated tongue? Are you constipated, mentally sluggish, dizzy, bilious? If so try

PINKETTES

They act with prompt efficiency as gently as nature. Of chemists, or at free 60 cents the trial, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

Two Brothers Killed.

Mrs. Pollock, wife of the Manager of the Vacuum Oil Co., Tientsin, has received news that two of her brothers, in the 16th and 18th Battalions of the H.L.L., have been killed in action.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 23rd June, 1917.

commencing at 11 a.m., at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

A Quantity of Perfumes, Soaps, BBB Pipes, Razor Straps, Manicure Sets, Fountain Syringes, etc., etc.

On view from Friday, the 22nd inst. Catalogues will be issued. Terms:—Cash on delivery. GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

SAKURA BEER



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"Mattamac"
FEATHER WEIGHT
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Men's Wear Specialists.
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JUST RECEIVED A NEW STOCK OF THE CELEBRATED—
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2665 Love's Garden of Roses ... (Contralto)
Deep in my Heart ...
2668 Robin Adair ... (Soprano)
Comin' Thro' the Rye ...
2643 The Vacant Chair ... (Baritone)
Maid of Athens ...
2640 My Ain Folk ... (Contralto)
Love is Meant to make us Glad ...
2641 Because ... (Soprano)
O, Flower Divine ...
THE ANDERSON MUSIC & CO., LTD.
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Malt Extract
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The Distillers Coy., the largest firm of Distillers in the World, has at its disposal a supply of the best and choicest barley procurable, which is malted on their own premises by the most scientific methods of manufacture.
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30,625 tons displacement. 30,625 tons displacement.

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J. R. SHAW, General Agent, Passenger Department, Hong Kong.

J. M. WALLACE, General Agent, Hong Kong.

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Hongkong, June 15, 1917.

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L'DON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Madeira.		
VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE via Keelung, Shai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimidzu & Yokohama.	Shidzuoka Maru Capt. Noma T. 12,500	WED., 20th June, at noon.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Shinaba Maru Capt. Higo T. 12,500	MON., 18th July, at noon.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Atsuta Maru Capt. Itsuno T. 16,000	MONDAY, 2nd July, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Shitachi Maru Capt. Tomimaga T. 13,500	WED., 18th July, at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama.		
SHANGHAI and Kobe.	Bombay Maru Capt. Shinohara T. 8,000	SATURDAY, 23rd June.

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Steamer.	Displacement Tons & Speed	Leave Hongkong
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	22nd June.
Persia Maru	9,000 - 14 knots	3rd July.
Korea Maru	18,000 - 18 knots	17th July.
Siberia Maru	18,000 - 18 knots	27th July.
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	10th Aug.
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 15 knots	25th Aug.
1st class to London G\$348. (7/11.10.) return G\$614. (£122).		
to San Francisco G\$250. return G\$437.50.		
* Cargo only. * Proceeding to South America Ports.		
* For this voyage the Persia Maru will call at Honolulu.		
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Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.		
SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.		
Via JAPAN PORTS, SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, ILOILO, LOS ANGELES.		
Steamer	Tons & Speed	Leave Hongkong
Anjo Maru	18,500 - 15 knots	11th Sept.
For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to		
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Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.S.S. Tjisondari 25th June. S.S. Bintang 12th July.
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CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	21st June at 4 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENSIN	Kueichow	22nd June at noon.
HAIPHONG	Kailong	23rd June at 10 a.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Teian	26th June at noon.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL"
MANILA LINE—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinook," "Taming," and "Teian." Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck Aft, on "Taming" & "Teian." SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. S.S. "Anhui," "Chenank," "Sinking," "Yingchow," "Shantung," and "Sinkiang," with excellent accommodation, electric light and fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

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Hongkong June 20, 1917.

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Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjikini		2nd July	9th July	SHANGHAI
Tjibodas		27th June	3rd July	KOBE

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

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FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOSHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships. Captain Leaving.

Haifan ... A. E. Hodgins ... FRI. 22nd June, at noon.

Haifong ... J. W. Evans ... TUES. 26th June, at noon.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

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INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
HAIPHONG	Loksang	Thur., 21st June at 7 a.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 23rd June at 3 p.m.
TIENSIN	Chipsing	Tues., 26th June at daylight.
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Sat., 30th June at noon.
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 30th June at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

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HANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and "Hanchai," sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and the rate tickets can be obtained for Northern and Southern Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Cebu when indicated on the schedule.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Cebu when indicated on the schedule.

BORNEO LINE—Two sailings per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by steamers having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kuantan, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato.

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Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

334 200 300 400

South Manchuria Railway

Debentures.

The South Manchuria Railway Company has decided to issue debentures for £25,000,000 bearing interest at 6 per cent per annum and redeemable in five years after standing unredeemed for ten years.

Cargo at Yokohama.

Various goods at Yokohama awaiting shipment for America total 31,500 tons, says "Shipping and Engineering" of June 8. They comprise 3,000 tons of cereals, 1,500 tons of canned goods, 3,000 tons of provisions, 4,000 tons of walnuts, 5,000 tons of silk, 500 tons of washi silk and cocoons, 1,200 tons of hemp, braid and hemp goods, 800 tons of silk and cotton goods, 3,500 tons of minerals, and 10,000 tons of sundry goods, exclusive of silk, habutai and high-class articles. If the present scarcity of bottoms continues, it is estimated that goods for America will be accumulated in October next to the extent of 120,000 tons.

Stevedoring Cargo on Panama Canal.

The Panama Railroad Company have issued the following notice to steamship agents—Your attention is invited to the fact that effective April 1, 1917, paragraph 14 of item 18 of Panama Canal Tariff No. 1 is amended so as to prohibit the stevedoring of cargo at the docks operated so the Panama Railroad Company by forces other than those of the Panama Railroad Company or the forces directly employed by the vessel or the owners or agents thereof. The vessel or the owners or the agents employing such outside stevedoring force shall assume entire responsibility for any damage done to property, or for injury to employees of the Panama Canal or Panama Canal Railroad Company, due to the fault or negligence of the stevedoring force employed. A written acknowledgment from the agents of steamship lines or from the master of the individual vessel desiring to employ their own stevedoring force will be required to the effect that the liability, as indicated above, is assumed by the vessel or the owner thereof.

Comrades in Perils of the Sea.

A case recently occurred where a ship was torpedoed in the Mediterranean, and the officers and crew were finally landed after spending some considerable time in the open boats. After being well cared for by the French authorities, in whose territory they were landed, they were all sent on by a certain large vessel owned in Liverpool, which is now on Admiralty service in that part of the world. The chief officer of the torpedoed vessel has informed the Imperial Merchant Service Guild officials of his arrival in Liverpool that as soon as they were put on board of the liner the captain sent for the officers and informed them that they were to be supplied with the best accommodation available in the ship. He states that they were treated with the utmost kindness by everybody in the ship, and there is no doubt that this is another case which shows plainly the true brotherhood of the sea which exists, more especially perhaps during the present national crisis, between all those who go down to the sea in ships, in face of the common danger. The captain of the liner, when the chief officer of the torpedoed vessel thanked him for his kindness, said that he thought it was the least he could do, and laughingly replied that he did not know but that he might be in the same position himself any day and would be glad to accept any hospitality. Present conditions prevailing on the seas, where perils of a terrible kind await the navigator, have undoubtedly been the means of drawing all together in a much closer bond than has ever existed before, be they Royal Naval men, liner men, or those serving in cargo vessels, and it is right that it should be so. On the other hand, it is safe to say that the Hu will be considered the outcast and pariah of the sea in view of his despicable conduct for generations to come, and it is hoped that no self-respecting mariner will be seen consorting with him.

If you have lost your appetite one of the big variety of fairly dishes at the ALBERTA DEBATE is sure to revive you.

NOTICES.

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This vessel plies regularly between HONGKONG & BELAWAN DELI (Sumatra) via Swatow.

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This vessel has excellent saloon accommodation for a limited number of passengers, is fitted with all modern conveniences and carries a duly qualified surgeon.

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Hongkong, 30th Dec., 1916. Agents.

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THE SUNSHINE BELT.
The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong.
S.S. "ECUADOR" June 20, at 4.30 p.m.
S.S. "COLOMBIA" July 19.
S.S. "VENEZUELA" Aug. 15.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS & Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed. Ticket are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd.

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HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Single Fare by Night Steamer \$ 7.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for return by day steamer) 12.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer 6.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer 11.00

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

WEDNESDAY, 20th JUNE, 1917.
10.00 p.m. Kinsan. | 4.00 p.m. Faishan.

THURSDAY, 21st JUNE, 1917.
8.00 a.m. Faishan. | 8.00 a.m. Heungshan.
10.00 p.m. Heungshan. | 4.30 p.m. Kinsan.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. Faishan Tons 2,008. | S.S. Sui Tai Tons 1,651.
HONGKONG TO MACAO.
Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays, at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 24th JUNE, 1917.

The Company's Steamship

"TAISHAN."

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 8 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

The attention of the Public is drawn to special facilities afforded by the Police Department of the Macao Government. Passes are issued at the Police Station facing the Company's Wharf thus obviating delay and trouble in having to apply at this Head Police Station for permits.

Fares: Saloon, Single \$3, Return \$5.

FARES AS USUAL.

MACAO-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "SUI TAI"

Leaves Macao for Canton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 p.m. and Canton to Macao every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. SAINAM 588 tons, and S.S. NANNING 569 tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the

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Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Dispatched.
NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.			
Victoria B.C. & Japan	Shidzuoka M. N. Y. K.	20, June	
San Francisco via Japan	Shinyo M. T. K. K.	22, June	
San Francisco via Japan	China C. M. S. S.	23, June	
San Francisco via Japan	P. Juliana J. C. J. L.	28, June	
San Francisco via Japan	Persia M. T. K. K.	3, July	
San Francisco via Japan	Bintang J. C. J. L.	12, July	
San Francisco via Japan	Korea M. T. K. K.	17, July	
San Francisco via Japan	Siberia M. T. K. K.	27, July	
San Francisco via Japan	Tenyo M. T. K. K.	10, Aug.	
San Francisco via Japan	Nippon M. T. K. K.	25, Aug.	
San Francisco via Japan	China P. M. S. S.	5, Sept.	
San Francisco via Japan	Anjo M. T. K. K.	11, Sept.	

JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.

Swatow and Singapore	Liangchow B. & S.	20, June
Haiphong	Loksang J. M. Co.	21, June
Shanghai	Sinkiang B. & S.	21, June
Weihaiwei and Tientsin	Kueichow B. & S.	22, June
Manila	Loongsang J. M. Co.	23, June
Shanghai and Kobe	Bombay M. N. Y. K.	23, June
Haiphong	Kaifong B. & S.	23, June
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Tean B. & S.	26, June
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiphong D. L. Co.	6, June
Tientsin	Chipshing J. M. Co.	26, June
Manila	Yuensang J. M. Co.	30, June
Sandakan	Mausang J. M. Co.	30, June
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Atsuta M. N. Y. K.	2, July
Kobe	Tijiboda J. C. J. L.	3, July
Shanghai	Tjikini J. C. J. L.	9, July
Victoria, B.C. & Japan	Inaba M. N. Y. K.	16, July
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Hitaichi M. N. Y. K.	18, July

NOTICES.

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ALEXANDRA CAFE.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.
From SAN FRANCISCO,
via HONOLULU, JAPAN
PORTS & SHANGHAI.

"CHINA"

The above mentioned steamer,
having arrived. Consignees of
cargo from above ports are
requested to send in their Bills
of Lading duly endorsed for
countersignature and to take
immediate delivery of their goods
from ship's side.

Cargo impeding discharge will
be landed at once, and cargo
remaining on board after June
18th will be landed at Consignee's
risk and expense into Co's
Godown.

Cargo undelivered after
THURSDAY, June, 21st, 1917,
will be subject to landing and
storages charges.

No insurance whatever will be
effected.

No claims will be recognised
after the goods have left the
steamer or Godown.

All chafed and otherwise dam-
aged goods will be landed into
the Company's Godown, where
they will be examined on MON-
DAY, June, 25th, 1917, at 10 A.M.

No claims will be recognised if
filed after the 5th July, 1917.

O. H. RITTER,
Agent.

Hongkong, June 15th, 1917.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"JAPAN."

having arrived from above ports,
Consignees of Cargo by her are
notified that all Goods are
being landed at their risk into
the hazardous and/or extra har-
zardous Godowns of the Hong-
kong & Kowloon Wharf & God-
own Co., Ltd., whence and/or
from the Wharves delivery may
be obtained.

Goods not cleared by 23rd
instant, will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed and dam-
aged packages are to be left in
the Godowns, where they will be
examined by Messrs. Goddard
and Douglas on 22nd instant, at
10 a.m.

Claims against the Steamer
must be presented in writing
within 10 days after arrival of
Steamer, otherwise they will not
be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be
effected by the undersigned in
any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be counter-
signed by

DAVID BARSOON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 16th June, 1917.

SHIPPING.

CONSIGNEES.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Company's Steamship

"SUWA MARU."

having arrived, Consignees of
Cargo are hereby informed
that their Goods are being
landed and placed at their
risk in the Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf & Godown Com-
pany's Godowns at Kowloon
where each consignment will be
sorted out mark by mark and de-
livery can be obtained as soon as
the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried
on unless instructions are given
to the contrary before NOON
TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 24th
June, 1917, will be subject to
rent.

Damaged packages must be left
in the Godowns for examination
by the Consignee's and the Co.'s
representatives at an appointed
hour on Tuesday & Friday. All
claims must be presented
within ten days of the steamer's
arrival here, after which date
they cannot be recognised. No
claims will be admitted after
the goods have left the Godown.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Agents.
Hongkong, 17th June, 1917.

NOTICE.

TSANG FOOK.

PIANO & ORGANS REPAIRED, TUN-
ED & REGULATED, CASES RE-POLISH-
ED, WORK & FINISH GUARANTEED.
LOWEST CHARGES GUARANTEED
WITH BEST WORKMANSHIP. ES-
TIMATES GIVEN ON REQUEST.

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Steamers to sail.
"PRINSES JULIANA" 28th June.

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Agents:—JAVA PACIFIC MAIL SERVICE.

NOTICES.

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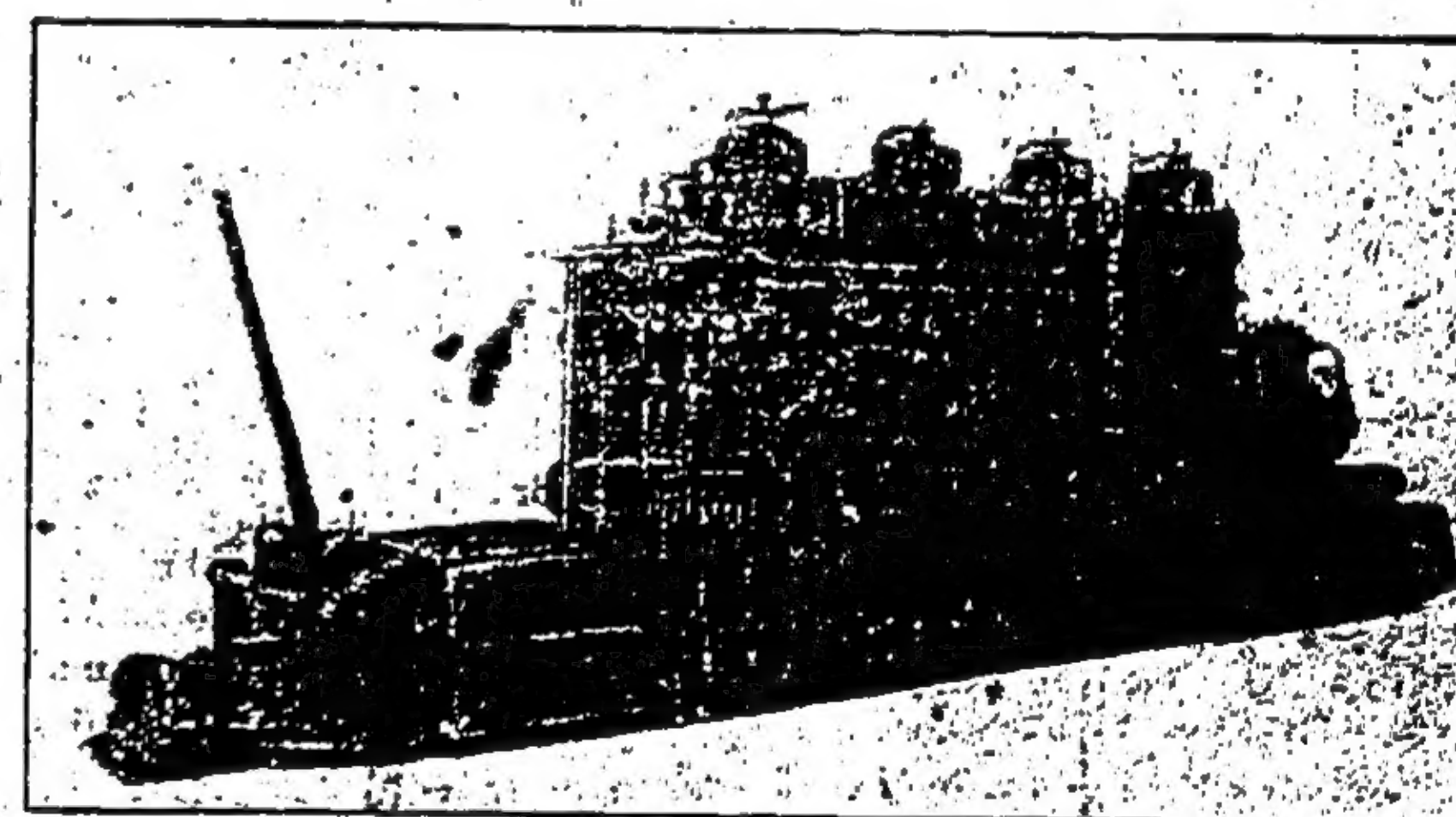
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Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH ON DOCK BEAMS	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER RAILS AT QUAYRY SPRING TIDES	RUSS OF TIDE	DEPTH
KOWLOON.					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	100'	20' 6" (at low tide)	20'	10'	10'
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	77'	16' 6"	16'	7'	7'
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	84'	16' 6"	16'	7'	7'
Patent Slip, No. 4 Kowloon	80'	16'	16'	7'	7'
TAI-KOETUI.					
Compass Slip, Dock	400'	50'	50'	15'	15'
Small Dock	100'	20'	20'	10'	10'
Patent Slip, Dock	80'	16'	16'	7'	7'

OFFICE: KOWLOON.
Telephone No. 1, 54.

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G. M. PEAR, Esq., M.R.A., Secretary Dock, Hongkong

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS
Telephone No. 20, Hongkong

STOP PRESS TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

THE WESTERN FRONT.

Another British Raid.

London, June 19.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig states:—We raided last night south-east of Leveguier, near the Bismarck-Cambrai road.

Futile German Attack.

London, June 19.
A French communique states:—There has been a violent artillery duel between Mont Cornillet and Mont Blond. Our fire broke a strong counter-attack on the positions which we won yesterday in this region. The enemy suffered serious losses and left more prisoners.

BRITISH ABANDON UNHEALTHY POSITIONS.

London, June 19.
According to enemy communique, the British, after burning villages, abandoned their advanced position in the unhealthy Struma Valley, including Klapri, and Prosenut on the main Doiran-Seres Railway, which are doubtless destroyed. These points, also Baraklidjane, which is of some strategic importance, stand at the entrance of Rapel Pass. The British, however, still hold the east bank of the Struma and some country beyond.

AMERICAN TELEGRAMS.

(From The Manila Daily Bulletin.)

America's Army in the Making.

Washington, June 12.—Final registration figures for 34 of the 48 States of the Union have now been compiled and they show a total registration of 6,358,388 men between the ages of 21 and 30 years, all liable for military service under the conscription provision of the new Army Bill. If the ratio were to be the same for the whole 48 States, the grand total registered would be 8,976,552 men, but it is believed that the final figures will be nearer the estimate of 10,000,000 made by Federal census officials.

Of the States thus far turning in final and complete reports, Ohio leads, with a registration of 113 per cent. of the estimate, while the State of Washington has made the poorest showing of any in the Union, only 50.9 per cent. of the men liable for service having presented themselves for registration.

General Crowder has sent messages to the Governors of all the States requesting that they inaugurate aggressive measures for the enforcement of the Conscription Act immediately, and that prosecutions be instituted at once under the penal clauses of the bill, against all "slackers." It is requested, however, that the charges filed against any of the "slackers" be dropped if the accused expresses his willingness to register, and submit proof that he has taken the step.

A Spy Charge.

Washington, June 11.—The Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Daniels, has charged that some one has access to the confidential records of the Navy Department.

He demands an investigation of letters produced in the Senate by Senator Fleyinghuysen, of New Jersey, which deal with the investigation into the manufacture and quality of shells for the Navy.

Col. Glasford Retires.

San Francisco, June 13.—Colonel William A. Glasford, of the Signal Corps, who has been in charge of the aerostatic for the United States Army, has voluntarily retired from that position, in order to make way for a younger officer. Colonel Glasford is over 64 years of age at present.

President Urges Haste.

Washington, June 13.—President Wilson and the members of his Cabinet urge that haste be adopted in the perfection of plans for control of the food supply in the United States, and that the same be put into effect at the earliest possible moment.

70,000 Recruits Required.

Washington, June 13.—The War Department has issued an urgent call for 70,000 recruits for the Regular Army which are needed to fill the ranks by July 1. The Espionage Bill, adopted by both Houses, has gone to the President for signature. The House has adopted the Con-

GERMAN NAMES.

Americans who Want Them Changed.

Scores of persons with German names have applied to the Justices of the Supreme Court and the City Court, New York, for permission to change them. The excuse given in many instances was that a name of German origin was a detriment in business because of the state of war with the German Empire. One man wanted his name changed because he was an applicant for admission to the Reserve Officers' Training Corps.

Among the more prominent applicants was Henry Leo Schenckman, a lawyer, member of the firm of Hirsch, Schenckman and Limburg, of 180 Broadway, living at 525 West End Avenue. He asked that his name be changed to Sherman, the correct pronunciation of the name. He also asked the court to permit the use of the name of Schenckman by his wife, Ruth Therese, and his children, John, Andrew, and Herbert Henry. Concerning his children, the lawyer stated he desired to promote their future interests.

Alexander G. Rogowski, of 211 West 137th Street, a candidate for the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, and his brother, Bruno Rogowski, a Columbia University student, asked for the name of Randolph. Samuel and Rose Kaufman, of 158 West 45th Street, art dealers, and owners of the Lumiere Studio, declared they wanted the name of Lumiere for business reasons.

William Cahn, of 136 West 88th Street, wanted his name changed to Cains. His father was born in Germany, he declared, but he had no sympathy himself for the Empire. Charles Christian Theophilus Kuhn, of 118 East 58th Street, said he was born in Pfalzgrafenweiler, Germany, but was a Frenchman, and his sympathies were for the tri-color. Should his application be granted his name would become Theophilus Charles. A senior in Harvard, Linhart Stern, of 250 West 73d Street, asked that his name be changed to Stearns.

An artist from Greenwich Village, Harry Isadore Berlinaky, of 82 West 12th Street, wanted the name of Paul Berlin. Adolph H. Lundecker, and his wife, Georgiana, 536 West 145th Street, wanted the name of Landley instead of Lundecker. Mr. Lundecker declared that his name is a serious handicap in his business as an official of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad. Mrs. Lundecker is a native of Ireland.

ference Committee's report on the war budget. Concurrence in the measure by the Senate is assured. Using German Interned Ships. Washington, June 13.—Five of the seized German steamers have been leased by the Federal Government to Italy, and will be engaged in the transportation of food stuffs to that country and in taking supplies for Italian troops.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

Son Charged with Murdering his Mother.

The June Criminal Sessions were continued before Chief Justice (Sir William Rees Davies) at the Supreme Court, this morning.

Yau Chan was indicted on a charge of murdering his adopted mother at Tain Wan on May 6 last. The Attorney General the Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, prosecuted, and Dr. Fatting Tinsick Cheng defended.

The jury were empanelled as follows:—Messrs G. Ludin, S. Musso, F. M. X. de Figueiredo, F. J. Murray, W. A. Stephens and W. Hedley.

The Hon. Attorney General, outlining the facts of the case, said the murder took place at the village of Tain Wan, a small place on the coast between Lai Chi Kok and Castle Peak. The deceased woman was 52 years of age and had lived at the village with her adopted son (the prisoner), the prisoner's wife and two children. The deceased adopted the prisoner from another branch of her husband's family and they had lived together for about ten years. Various witnesses would be called to say that the relations between prisoner and deceased had not been harmonious, and there had been frequent quarrels between them at various times. On the day in question, May 6, a neighbour who lived within hearing distance would say that she heard the sounds of quarrelling coming from the house where the deceased lived. She would also say that the quarrelling was between deceased and prisoner. The neighbour went along to the house and when she arrived at the front door prisoner came out and said:—"Nothing has happened, go away, go away." She went away, and prisoner closed the door. The Attorney General added that the door also closed on the life of prisoner's mother. No-one saw what happened behind that closed door, no-one saw the deceased alive again. The curtain fell here and it rose again in the shop of deceased's brother, who kept a grocery business. The latter would say that prisoner went into his shop in a very excited state and said that his mother was dead—he had fallen from the cockloft and was killed. The brother was busy then and could not go with prisoner, but his wife went with him to the house of deceased and found the woman lying dead in a pool of blood in the kitchen. Near the body was found a blood-stained chopper and a piece of wood which also had some blood on it. Deceased was dressed in her ordinary working clothes. It was the prisoner's story that his mother had fallen from the cockloft. In the first place, the cockloft was nowhere near the kitchen, and, in the second, the woman had just returned from the fields and was in the act of preparing the evening meal where she would naturally do it, in the kitchen. The woman had severe injuries, having 13 ribs broken, many bruises, a broken breast bone and a wound on the lower jaw. The deceased woman had cows, pigs, fields and poultry, and while he (the Attorney General) did not say prisoner had killed his adopted mother for this, he did suggest that he had had a quarrel with the woman and it so happened that he became suddenly exasperated, picked up the chopper and killed his mother.

Case proceeding.

Insurance Publications.

We have received from Messrs. J. M. de Rocha and Company, the local agents of the British Dominions General Insurance Co., Ltd., a very effective wall calendar bearing a coloured picture illustrating the unity of the Empire in the war, as well as a copy of the British Dominions Year Book. This latter contains everything of interest relative to Imperial participation in the war, being crammed full of interesting facts and numerous contributed articles.

The following were rejected medically:—A. E. Bennett, H. O. Butler, B. Campbell, G. T. Conely, L. V. Dabois, O. T. Dasek, M. Frater, W. L. Gunstan, W. A. N. Laing, F. C. Meyrick, D. C. Morrison, A. H. Mortimer, A. E. Mulally, S. Palk, F. Salsman, B. Sima, H. J. Snooker, R. W. Strattan, C. W. Thring, L. Walford, D. A. White, H. W. Winter and P. Wyld.

The communication concludes as follows:—It is, perhaps, not out of place to remind those who are left of Sir William Robertson's words published in the Times last month:—"You ask how many men do we want? My answer is the same as I made to the Government a few days after taking up my present post. It is that we ought not to expect to win a war such as this unless and until every man and woman in the country does a full day's work of an essential nature."

Our immediate needs are half a million of men between now and July next. The failure to get these will undoubtedly involve a prolongation of the war, and consequent prolongation of hardship and misery for my part, feel that an enormous responsibility rests upon me, as I am asked to win the war, and it is impossible to do that unless sufficient men are forthcoming."

In Malaya, 600 men have realised the urgency of the present call for men; these 600 have done all they can to offer themselves for Military Service, and, thanks to the splendid way in which employers and employees have co-operated to make arrangements at no small sacrifice, some 200 out of the 600 have been or will be going to go. That is the result of 600 men realising what is their

MALAYAN MAN-POWER.

The Final Figures Now Issued.

We have received, says the Singapore Free Press, a further official notification from Lord Conning bringing up to-date the figures with regard to enlistment under the voluntary man-power scheme.

The total of Europeans in Malaya who have come forward voluntarily since January 1 is 579 of whom 219 have already been accepted for service (181 recommended for commissions), 272 have been rejected for various reasons and 80 are potential acceptances. To these are to be added 19 of Eastern birth who have been accepted.

After giving further lists of F.M.S. cases (which will be published in the F.M.S. papers) the communication adds: The total numbers of Europeans in the F.M.S. whose names have now been registered as having come forward under the man-power scheme since Jan. 1 is 387. Of these 113 have been recommended for service (92 for commissions, 21 for medical, or importance of work reasons, best suited for work out here, 63 have been advised they should go as soon as arrangements can be made by their employers to release them. It is therefore considered that the F.M.S. will produce a round 200 under the present scheme.

As regards the Colony a list of 51 Singapore men (43 British born, 19 Eastern born) who have volunteered and been passed for service has been already published, a list of 40 applications to the Advisory Board (38 from Singapore) has been published, and the following lists complete the Singapore cases (some of the applications were put in early but were temporarily overlooked):—

Recommended for service, E. O. H. Charlwood, A. A. Elliott, E. Garvey, G. de V. Havilland, T. O. Hay, E. W. Willett.

Rejected on medical grounds, A. Beckett and T. G. Morad (non-volunteers); R. A. Covill, R. D. Davies, N. D. Madie, L. O. Pennafather, M. J. B. Watt, and B. R. Whitehouse, S. V. O.

In Malacca the following were dealt with:—

Leaving or left, A. O. H. Allen, S. W. J. Barron, B. J. B. Barton, J. R. Gildes, H. R. Mann, E. B. Tapell, H. G. Thurle, J. O. Tomlin, J. H. White, A. Woodhouse.

The following were rejected medically:—A. E. Bennett, H. O. Butler, B. Campbell, G. T. Conely, L. V. Dabois, O. T. Dasek, M. Frater, W. L. Gunstan, W. A. N. Laing, F. C. Meyrick, D. C. Morrison, A. H. Mortimer, A. E. Mulally, S. Palk, F. Salsman, B. Sima, H. J. Snooker, R. W. Strattan, C. W. Thring, L. Walford, D. A. White, H. W. Winter and P. Wyld.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

(The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

SIR ROBERT HO TUNG AND HIS TENANTS.

(To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

Sir,—At the last meeting of the Legislative Council, the Governor did me the honour of giving prominence to my undertaking to pay for my tenants the increased war rates shortly to come into force.

It has occurred to me that certain properties belonging to me are rented to corporations, companies, firms and shops who can well afford to pay the tax themselves. Obviously, the undertaking, of which His Excellency spoke, applied to residential properties in the occupation of those persons in whose behalf the Honourable Mr. Shawan put forward such a forceful and eloquent plea. I, therefore, assume that the public companies etc., mentioned will not care to take advantage of my offer for the remission of the special War Rate, but will only be too glad to co-operate in any scheme to raise additional contributions to His Majesty's Government for war purposes.

In that belief, may I solicit the good offices of your paper to announce that, if any of my tenants care to refund to me the special War Rate when payable, I promise to hand over all such refunds to be applied to War Charities, and with your permission, Mr. Editor, will acknowledge them in your columns?

As far as concerns properties lessed by me for occupation otherwise than by my immediate lessee, I desire to make it clear that my engagement to pay the tax holds good only on condition that the immediate landlords make no increase in the rents of any of their tenants for the period for which the tax is paid.

Yours etc.

R. HO TUNG.

Hongkong, June 20, 1917.

ALLEGED COAL THEFT.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this afternoon, two Chinese were charged with attempting to steal a quantity of coal from the yard of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, at Yamati.

Mr. E. Davidson prosecuted and Mr. W. B. Hind defended.

A Japanese tallyman stated that on June 14 the first defendant went to the yard about six o'clock in the evening and asked him if he would sell him some coal. Witness replied that he would, and defendant tendered a handful of small coins, which witness would not accept. Defendant then gave him a \$10 note and said that he would come again at midnight. Meanwhile witness went to the offices of his company and reported the matter to them, and they made arrangements with the Police. At 9 o'clock, defendant came back and was shown a heap of coal near the typhoon refuge. There were several men there. Defendant went within five feet of the heap of coal and struck a match. Witness then noticed two men coming along the seawall, followed by another sampan. A revolver shot was fired, and the first defendant began to run. Witness chased him and caught him, and handed him over to a Chinese constable.

Case proceeding.

American Mission To Russia.

Mr. Elihu Root's party, numbering 15 in all, arrived at Vladivostok on board the U.S. steamer Buffalo on June 2. They left Vladivostok for Petrograd by a special train that afternoon.

From Sir William Robertson's statement, there can be no doubt that more men are wanted. It is therefore necessary for everyone to examine the position as they see it and for employers to endeavour to spare every single man they can.

THE GREATEST ECONOMY. ST. GEORGE THE TANK.

Save Our Child Life.

Lady Forbes-Robertson writes to the Daily Chronicle as follows:—We women are asked to economise in food, and we are for the most part doing our best. To economise in lives is the more important matter at the moment, yet no big campaign has been made against that enemy of the Empire, the heavy rate of infant mortality.

We are losing more babies, potential citizens for the Empire, than we are losing fighting men, even though this is acknowledged to be the biggest and most dreaded foe the world has known.

Women are not encouraged to know much about Government departments, and so many women do not know what I have recently learned, that the public health is in the hands of fourteen or more Government departments. The result is muddle, each department guards its rights and resents encroachments, and there being no central authority each goes its own way. I think if the women of Britain knew that it was for lack of co-ordination among fourteen departments that we suffered so much in health matters and lost many little lives they would set about educating public opinion.

Lord Rhonda, President of the Local Government Board, a man who has proved his administrative capacity and ability in commercial enterprises, when he came to the Local Government Board saw at once what was needed. The Local Government Board and the National Insurance Commission are the two chief departments concerned in the care of the public health, and the Local Government Board deals with so many aspects of this work that it is an ideal authority for health matters. Lord Rhonda, realising the heavy losses of child life, urges that there shall be a Health Ministry, a knitting up of all these departments. The idea has been admitted to be sound by high authorities. Why is not something done?

I, as a woman, and a mother, urge that there should be no delay in this matter. That even one child should die from preventable causes is a disgrace to us, and we lose thousands. If there is a remedy, and it seems to me, who have no expert knowledge, and many others who have, that a Health Ministry would begin to put things on a proper footing, then we should at once establish a Health Ministry. Delay is fatal in war, and it is in this matter.

We shall need out new little citizens.

We women are proud to be able to be of service in this war by saving food so that the Hun may not defeat us, in spite of our men's gallant work in battle. But to those of us who have a sense of proportion—not so few—the cry of "Save the food" is a comparatively unimportant one to "Save the babies."

"Save the babies" and "Save the food" is the order we would like observed, and the men in the trenches, who are singularly clear sighted on big matters, now they are raised above their fellow men and have a wider vision, uphold all those who would save the country from being bled white.

From some officers in France not very long ago came cheques which they wished spent in providing milk for poor babies. "Go ahead with the 'Schools' for Mothers" wrote a soldier man to a friend of mine.

Let us all give one pull and a strong one together, so that we may have a Health Ministry, and quickly. This will, it seems to me, be the finest economy we can effect during the war. One central authority instead of 14.

His Excuse.

A draper, 29, passed for general service, was said to be dissatisfied with his classification at the Law Society Appeal Tribunal. He had a Harley Street doctor's certificate stating that he suffered from chilblains, tonsillitis, flat feet, varicose veins and deafness. "Any other ground?" inquired the deputy chairman. Inconsequently, the draper was asked not to call the man up for a month.

Graphic Story of 40 Hours' Amazing Fight.

The capture of Wancourt and Hainin (south-east of Arras) will always be famous if only for the journey of a tank.

It had a forty-hour duel with Hindenburg, which outdoes all the stories of St. George and the Dragon. Nothing like it had ever been done before by any engine of war with a human crew. Only those who have heard what the hold of a tank is like can understand the feat of endurance by its cabinied and padded crew.

Our infantry (says Mr. W. Beach Thomas in the Daily Mail) were held up by heavy machine-gun fire from pits and trenches dotted over a slope on their left. They were attacking from the farthest point south where we had crossed the Hindenburg line in the Arras sector.

In their plight a tank was called to help, and elected to go forth unaccompanied on a lone mission. It started by a direct advance along the line of Hindenburg's wire, and flattened out one belt at its leisure while bullets rattled on its hide like hail on a tin roof.

They flattened, fell, or glanced off, while the crew laughed, jested, and asked them to come in whenever a particularly loud one hit the door.

When one belt was flattened, St. George the Tank turned in graceful curve and proceeded with stately pomp to come back on a parallel course down the second net of wire.

After this preliminary work, St. George set out northwards to search the lairs of machine gunners on the slope. For a while the gunners had ceased firing, but now again ordinary bullets and armour piercing bullets rattled on his visor. He had already, with his own machine gun, shot a number of infantry along the trenches behind the wire. He now picked off a quantity of machine gunners, though some burrowed into dug outs and stayed there till subsequently taken prisoners.

From the warren of machine gunners he went on to the village fortress of Wancourt, snaked a serpentine course in and around it, spitting fire—for he has the dragon's gifts as well as St. George's gifts—whenever a good target offered.

For a day and a night and a day, he continued his quest, noting out German machine gunners and groups of infantry in two villages, in the valley, and along the slopes. At last, bumped and battered and worn as a shipwrecked crew, almost every pigeon hole of ammunition used, the valiant crew, turned their bows homewards.

Their ship covered much country and spent forty hours on the adventure.

MANILA BANDSTAND.

A Too Expensive Scheme.

Says the Manila Daily Bulletin to hand:—Fifty thousand pesos for a bandstand is too much for Manila at this time. Mr. Alcaldé Lukban informed the City Engineer, Mr. Patston, who has just submitted to the alder, executive the plans and specifications for the band stand of the New Luneta. Mr. Lukban has stated that such an elaborate affair is too much for the finances of the city at this time, in consequence of which, it is believed that a more simple and less costly one will now be designed, if the proposed work is to be accomplished.

The plans and specifications submitted by the city engineer were drawn in his office, and the structure would have been of the most artistic ever erected in the island, or the Far East, for that matter. The lighting arrangement would have been such that it could not have molested either the musicians or the people attending the concert. But the estimate of P50,000 placed on the work by the city engineer was considered too high for the work to be undertaken at this time, and consequently of which the work will have to be postponed until a less expensive plan is drawn.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Cotton.
Very little stock of local cotton is now left. Dealers are beginning to watch the weather and to cast an estimating eye in the direction of the end of the summer when the new crop comes in. The market is steady but quiet and some business is reported to have been done in the Ningpo staple at as high as Tls. 33. Nominally, Shanghai and T'ingchow cotton is held at Tls. 34. Cotton is going very high in the Hainan markets also. The Washington Bureau report for June shows a crop estimate of 69.5 per cent, as compared with a 19-year average of 79.8 per cent, and the insurance of the unfavourable report at the end of May sent cotton up the ladder. New York quotes as high as 22.98 cents, presumably for October. Liverpool quotes July 24.55d. and October (new crop) at 13.86d., according to Messrs. Tate's report, their Liverpool agents writing: "Late Chinese buyers, considering price only, sold heavily lately; now getting frightened by the statistical strength."

The American Customs Duties.
As already mentioned, despatches to the Aichi a few days ago reported that the U.S. Senate Committee had decided against the proposal for increasing the Customs duties by 10 per cent. all round and for imposing a new duty of 10 per cent. on tea. These reports are now contradicted by advices received by the Foreign Office and by the Aichi. A Japanese official despatch says that on May 31 the Financial Committee of the Senate decided to recur to an additional revenue of \$840,000 from excise duty, and accordingly to impose an excise duty of 5 cents per lb. on tea, 3 cents on coffee, 1 cent on sugar and 3 cents on cocoa. The latest Washington despatch to the Aichi says that the Senate Committee resolved to increase the provision for introducing an all-round increase of 10 per cent. on the existing Customs duties, and also to impose an import duty of 5 cents per lb. on tea, 2 cents on coffee, and of 3 cents on cocoa, and also an excise duty of half a cent on sugar. It will be seen that these two reports are rather contradictory, but agree on the point that the Senate Committee has decided to establish an import duty of 5 cents per lb. on tea. It will be remembered that the Customs Bill approved and sent up to the Senate by the House or Representatives provided for an import duty of only 2 cents a lb. on tea.

Hankow Tea.
Since the last report Keemuns have been coming in freely. Over 100,000 half chests have arrived, and the crop will probably not exceed 105,000 half chests. Demand was quiet but business was fairly general each day mostly of course for Russia with a rather uncertain quantity for America. Prices ranged from Tls. 58 for the crack head chop "Sin-Gar" to Tls. 34 for the last picks. All later picks were rather dusty and the head picks, as was anticipated, stood out from anything else. Stocks are practically finished. Ningbors, Montags, etc.—These are of only average quality and do not compare well with Keemuns. Demand has been slow and stocks are large except head pick Manbongs which are fairly well picked over. Prices ranged from the Crack Ningbong "Kee Hing" at Tls. 50 to Tls. 27 for a well known Hukiang Pick; a few small stocks of choice Emperor Ningbong cargo realised up to Tls. 4. Hankow Tea:—After an almost record delay the market was at last opened on June 5 with a Young Low Tang at Tls. 26 and some 2,000 half chests of these and other teas have been settled at Tls. 25 to Tls. 28. Shantams, too, have been dealt in for America at 26 (May 22 1/2 cents gold) and for Russia has not yet come general, and it is difficult to forecast what is likely to happen. Unless things, both political and financial, become more settled in this country. At the moment the largest Russian firm in Hankow has not bought a single tea. Transport is a most difficult thing, and it is said that tea is held up in the bank and other places, to the tune of millions sterling.

Marine Insurance Rates Raised.
The Japanese Government has again raised the premium charged under the War Marine Insurance Compensation Law—a law which makes the Treasury responsible for 30 per cent. of any claims legitimately made in accordance with its provisions. The advance is said to be due to the increased danger from German submarines. Nothing further is heard of the proposed revision or supersession of this law, though it is understood a Bill for the purpose will be introduced in the forthcoming extraordinary session of the Diet, says the Japan Chronicle.

The Port of Lungkow.
The Commissioner of Customs at Lungkow, in his report of the trade of the port for 1916, the first complete year since Lungkow was opened to trade, draws attention to the prospects of expansion. The geographical position of Lungkow makes it the natural door for commerce between Shantung and Manchuria. In his opinion it was necessary for some enterprising merchants from the south to settle at Lungkow before much direct trade could be opened up with other parts of China. A regular service by the China Merchants' steamers would no doubt have a stimulating effect. Among the factors retarding the growth of the port was the absence of necessary capital and the fact that junk trade from Lungkow did not enjoy the same privileges as at Chefoo. In regard to direct shipments to foreign countries, that would only be possible to any extent when foreign firms settled in Lungkow and the necessary banking facilities were available.

Increased American Trade.
According to the report just issued by the department of commerce at Washington, America's foreign trade in March showed an increase over that of February of \$156,000,000, and is second in volume to only one other month during the war. The total exports for the nine months ending with March, amounted to \$4,634,893,518, and exceeded that of the same nine months of the previous year by \$1,640,000,000. The total exportation of food stuffs in all forms for the nine months was \$867,000,000, as compared with \$713,000,000 for the same period of the preceding year. The great increase was in crude materials for use in manufacturing, partially manufactured goods, and manufactured articles, which was \$1,492,000,000. From these figures, it is evident that in spite of the submarine campaign American manufacturers are delivering more goods than ever. The export to Great Britain exceeded that of the preceding nine months by \$500,000,000, to France by \$311,000,000, to Russia by \$278,000,000, and to Italy by \$58,000,000. The increase in export to South America during the same time was \$37,000,000. More Dollar Securities Required.

Although it is probable that the Government of the United States will make such arrangements as will relieve Great Britain of the necessity of depositing collateral security to cover further loans in America, it would appear that that cannot be done just yet, for the Treasury has issued a further list of about 400 stocks which it requires British holders to sell to it. The official notice applies Regulation 70 of the Defence of the Realm regulations to the securities, but nobody need trouble very much about the terms of 70, as it only puts the demand in legal form. Those who must see its provisions however, will find them in the fourth Supplement to the Gazette of the 23rd January last. The securities requisitioned are nearly all debentures of preferred stock, a great many being the securities of minor railway companies or light, heat, and power undertakings. Argentine Government Treasury bonds, telephone and telegraph capital stock, American Tobacco bonds, American Woolen preferred stock, and International Harvester preferred and common stock, however, are also in the schedule, which, as will be seen, is quite remarkable in its scope.—anchester Guardian.

The Shanghai Markets.
It has rained this week, says the commercial correspondent of the N. C. Daily News, of the 9th inst., and although rain is not particularly good for piece goods deliveries it is good for China, both agriculturally and politically. Although China's political affairs, notably north of the Yangtze River, are in a muddled state, the country itself is as dry as the proverbial bone, and crops, like the season (this year has an extra month of February thrown in the Chinese calendar) are a month behind. Spring wheat is hardly above ground north of the river and last autumn's planting is scraggly to a degree. The outlook, unless rains become general throughout the country, is not a bright one, for continued droughts mean poor crops and poor crops mean poor business.

Yarn.
Excepting for the fact that Japanese agents are bolstering up the market by offering high prices for local spinning, for reasons best known to themselves, the local market is quiet. Some local Chinese mills have stopped work because of high priced cotton, and the Japanese perhaps for seeing a possible shortage, are paying high prices for 10s. and 20s., purchasing some 14,000 bales this week and 10,000 last week, according to reports. Otherwise there is no demand. As for Indian yarns the market is firm, but there is no business to report. Importers are holding for better rates in view of the strength in cotton and the firmness of the Bombay market. Brooch cotton has further advanced to Rs. 487 and B-gal cotton to Rs. 360.

Export Cargo in Kobe and Osaka.
There is still no appreciable improvement in the situation regarding the congestion of export cargo in Kobe and Osaka. According to the latest investigations, the congestion in the two ports now totals 185,600 tons. The share of Kobe is 105,778 tons, 55,545 tons being destined for North America, 17,693 tons for Bombay, 15,165 tons for London, Liverpool, and Marseilles, 7,950 tons for Hongkong and Singapore, 7,019 tons for Calcutta and Rangoon, and 719 tons for Shanghai and Hankow. The goods awaiting shipment in Osaka amount to 79,900 tons, of which 1,500 tons are for Bombay, 10,000 tons for Calcutta, 2,500 tons for Shanghai and Hankow, 6,700 tons for Hongkong, the South Sea, and Australia, 33,000 tons for North America, 26,500 for Europe, and 700 tons for South America.

Japan's Gold Reserve.
According to the latest returns issued by the Department of Finance, Japan's reserve of gold specie on the 2nd instant totalled 786,000,000. Y33,000,000 being held at home and Y57,000,000 abroad. Compared with the figures for May 23rd last, this shows an increase of Y56,000,000 in the portion held at home but a decrease of Y34,000,000 in that abroad, or an increase of Y22,000,000 in the aggregate. The considerable increase at home with a marked decrease abroad is a new feature worthy of note, bespeaking a

great influx of gold—both on account of exports and a sudden increase in the transfer of gold held abroad. At the end of July 1914, or just before the outbreak of the war, Japan's gold specie amounted to Y353,000,000, Y133,000,000 being held at home and Y220,000,000 abroad. Over these figures the latest returns show an increase of Y170,000,000 in the portion held at home and of Y337,000,000 in that held abroad, or Y507,000,000 in the total; in other words, Japan's gold specie has increased by 150 per cent. Since the war started.

Piece Goods.
There was little doing in the Shanghai markets early in the week except for the speculative operations of wily Japanese who were buying up stuff in anticipation of something. Piece goods were in little demand at the two earlier auctions, but in the latter part of the week the rain came with a threatening effect, for your merchant knows that Chinese soldiers and politicians have a dislike for operations in the rain, and while prices had declined at Kung-ping's and Ewo's auctions on Tuesday and Wednesday, things were noticeably improved at the Yuenfong auction on Thursday. The piece goods auction market is often referred to as a sort of barometer, and there seems to be some vague relation between rain and piece goods and politics. Whether this is so or not, piece goods people seem to think that China will work herself out of the present crisis, as she generally manages to in some way, and that the present conferences will result in a smoothing of the ruffled waters, before anything serious in the way of trouble has happened.—Kaungping's sale on Tuesday was one of the smallest put up by that house for some time, 170 packages, and next week's offerings will be even less. What was done was by specialists mostly. Blacks and Fancies were down a mace on the average all through, and staples were barely steady. Clearances were somewhat better than last week, in spite of the weather. At the Ewo sale the usual quantity was sold with prices a trifle lower all round. At the Yuenfong sale the market was uncommonly steady and with a generally stronger tone. There was less evidence of nervousness, and bidding was keen and almost spirited. The river ports were the best buyers; other districts were in to an extent, and that is about all. Some 600 packages were sold. There has been a fair and steady demand from Korea lately at advancing prices, and to mention Korea brings out a noteworthy feature of the week. Evidently Japanese mills have been over-selling, and Korea is badly in need of goods that cannot be supplied from Japan. For the Japanese have been buying back cargo sold a month ago for August delivery and paying a profit of from one to two yen per piece. Some dealers have made profits of five figures without selling or even paying for any cargo, —rather a pleasing sort of business to be forced on one. Grey jeans and 12 lb. shirting are being bought back for export to Korea.

WHEN YOU REVIEW THE SITUATION



on the market for beer, of course you will settle on PRIMO because it has been tried, proved and endorsed by all lovers of wholesome beer. An ideal beverage for summer months.

Stocked by all Wine and Spirit Merchants and Hotels in the Colony.

H. RUTTONJEE & SON.

16, Queen's Road Central.

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES;
B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.	
H. K. & S. Banks	\$700
MARINE INSURANCES.	
Cantons	\$342 1/2
North China	\$100
Union	\$360
Yangtzes	\$73 1/2
FIRE INSURANCES.	
China Fire	\$145
H. K. Fire	\$335
SHIPPING.	
Douglas	\$36
Steamboats	\$17.50
Indos (Def.)	\$104
Indos (Pref.)	\$40
Shells	\$118
Ferries	\$29 1/2
REFINERIES.	
Sugars	\$10 1/2
Malabons	\$29
MINING.	
Kailans	\$3 1/2
Langkats	\$15 1/2
Raub	\$2.45
Tronohs	\$2 1/2
Urais	\$5 1/2
DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &C.	
H. K. Wharves	\$75
Kowloon Docks	\$117
Shai Docks	\$92 1/2
LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.	
Centrals	\$99
H. K. Hotels	\$99
Land Invest.	\$98
H'phreys Est.	\$6.80
K'loon Lands	\$88
Shai Lands	\$90
West Points	\$75
COTTON MILLS.	
Ewos	\$157 1/2
Kung Yiks	\$145 1/2
Shai Cottons	\$158
Yangtzeppos	\$158 1/2
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Borneos	\$7
China Light & P.	\$4.50
Providents	\$7.70
Dairy Farms	\$23
Green Islands	\$7.60
H. K. Electrics	\$48
H. K. Ice Co.	\$151
Ropes	\$37
Steel Foundries	\$10
Trams, Low Level	\$6.50
Trams, Peak, old n.	\$9.10
Trams, Peak, new n.	cts. 90
Laundries	\$5.40
U. Waterboats	\$13
Watsons	\$6
Wm. Powells	\$6.50
Morning Posts	\$29

NOTICES.
PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.
TIME TABLE.
8.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M. Every 15 MIN.
10.00 A.M. to 12.00 P.M. Every 15 MIN.
12.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M. Every 15 MIN.
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NIGHT CARS
8.00 P.M. and 9 P.M. 3.30 to 11.00 P.M. every half hour.
11.00 P.M. to 11.45 P.M. every quarter of an hour.
SUNDAYS:
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HOW KEIGHLEY SAVES.

Lead to Yorkshire and the Nation.

Keighley, May 1.—During the war this Yorkshire borough of 45,000 inhabitants has set many examples to the rest of the country. It has led the way in the reduction of the cost of shell making, in recruiting no less than 16 per cent. of its population and in the collection and utilization of war materials. It raised £2,250,000 for the last war loan, contributed over £25,000 for a war hospital, and has invested well over £200,000 in War Savings Certificates.

Now it is setting an example to the rest of the country in regard to food consumption. Recent statistics show that the bread consumption averages about 3lb. 1c. per head per week, sugar just short of 1lb., and meat 2lb. The Food Control Committee is having several thousand small samples of bread made from flour substitutes. These samples are to be distributed among school-children along with the recipe, and in this way the little loaves will get into practically every house in the town. Further, the committee are displaying in a shop in one of the principal thoroughfares the amount of food required for an able-bodied person for one week, and also the amount required for one day.

The sanitary inspector states that the waste of food in the town is very small indeed, and there is every reason to believe that most people are rigorously rationing themselves. It should be mentioned that the Co-operative Society, which has 12,000 members, only allows 1lb. of sugar per head for their members' families. In its collection and utilization of waste, Keighley saves to-day from £300 to £400 a year, or the equivalent of a half-penny rate.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidator of Messrs. BLACKHEAD & CO., F. H. HOHNKE, F. J. SCHWARTZ, F. E. H. THIEL and J. E. DANIELSON in pursuance of an Order of the Hongkong Government to sell by Public Auction, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon

ON

FRIDAY

the 7th day of September, 1917, at his Auction Rooms in Duddell Street,

THE VALUABLE LEASE-HOLD PROPERTY situated at being Shauiwan Marine Lot No. 1 and known as Blackhead's Soap Works.

In One Lot.

The property has an area of 95, 000 square feet or thereabouts and consists of level ground with a sea wall in good condition on the water front. On the property stands a Soap Factory and buildings in connection therewith comprising two Godowns, one with cooling quarters over a Manager's House, a Boiler and Machine House, three Iron Sheds, two Wooden Sheds and a Tank. The property is held for the residue of a term of 999 years from August 1890. The Crown rent is \$440 per annum.

THE PLANT and MACHINERY in the factory will be sold at the same time.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be had from:—

Messrs. DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARSTON, 1, Des Voeux Road Central, Solicitors for the Liquidator, or from

Mr. GEO. P. LAMMERT, The Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1917.

NOTICE.

CAST IRON
RAINWATER PIPES
AND FITTINGS.
FRANK SMITH & CO.
6, DES VOEUX ROAD, CENTRAL.
TEL. 2599. HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.
AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER
AND SURVEYOR.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

THURSDAY, the 21st June 1917,

commencing at 11 a.m.

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture

Comprising:—

Tapestry covered drawing room suite, easy chairs, tea writing tables, bookcases, blackwood tea-cupboards, pictures, ornaments, electric table fans and lamps, carpets, rugs, etc., etc.

Teak extension dining tables and chairs, teak sideboards, dinner waggons, ice chests, and dessert services, cut-glass, electro-plated ware, cutlery, etc., etc.

Single & double iron & teak bedsteads, single and double teak wardrobes with bevelled mirrors, teak dressing tables, marble top washstands, toilet sets, etc., etc.

Also

1 Cottage piano by C. Rordorf & Co.

On view from Wednesday, the 20th inst.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidators of Messrs. Jebben & Co., in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government, to sell by public auction at 12 o'clock (NOON) on TUESDAY the 31st day of July, 1917, at his sales rooms, Duddell Street,

THE VALUABLE LEASE-HOLD PROPERTY situated at The Peak, Hongkong and being Rural Building Lot No. 19.

In One Lot.

The property consists of:—

The piece or parcel of ground and premises known as "Lysholt," 104 The Peak, situated near Mount Gough in the Colony of Hongkong with an area of 124,032 square feet and registered in the Land Office as Rural Building Lot No. 19.

The lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created therein by an indenture of Crown Lease dated the 23rd day of April, 1896.

The Annual Crown Rent is \$85.00.

The further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wilkinson & Gilt, Solicitors for the Liquidators or to the undersigned.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

FOR SALE.

MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CARS

1917 Overland Touring Cars,

6 Cylinder, 7 Seater.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Duddell Street.

Hongkong, 18th February, 1917.

NOTICE.

EUROPEAN AGENCY.

WHOLESALE Indentment promptly executed at lowest cash prices for all British and Continental goods, including: Books and Stationery, Boots, Shoes and Leather, Chemicals and Druggists' Sundries, China, Earthenware and Glassware, Cycles, Motor Cars and Accessories, Drapery, Millinery and Piece Goods, Fancy Goods and Perfumery, Hardware, Machinery and Metals, Jewellery, Plate and Watches, Photographic and Optical Goods, Provisions and Oilmen's Stores, etc., etc.

Commission 2 1/2% to 5%.

Trade Discounts allowed.

Special Quotations on Demand.

Sample Cases from £10 upwards.

Consignment of Produce Sold on Account.

WILLIAM WILSON & SONS
(Established 1814)
25 ABCHURCH LANE, LONDON, E.C.
Cable Address: "Annulet" London.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Liquidator of Messrs. Reuter, Broekelmann & Co., F.A.A.B. Broekelmann, R. R. Fuhrmann, Heinrich Heyn and the Estate of E. C. L. Reuter deceased in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government to sell by Public Auction at 3 o'clock in the afternoon

ON

FRIDAY

the 31st day of August, 1917,

at their Auction Rooms, at No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Central.

THE VALUABLE LEASE-HOLD PROPERTY

situate and being Inland Lots Nos. 611, 612, 66 and 663, Victoria, Hongkong.

In Two Lots.

Lot One consists of the pieces or parcels of ground registered in the Land Office as Inland Lots Nos. 611 and 663 together with Godown No. 125 Wanchai Road, situate thereon.

Lot Two consists of the pieces or parcels of ground registered in the Land Office as Inland Lots Nos. 612 and 663 together with Godown No. 127 Wanchai Road situate thereon.

The area of the property comprised in Lot One is 5,500 square feet. The Crown rent is \$70 per annum.

The property comprised in Lot 2 has a similar area and is subject to Crown rent of similar amount.

Each godown is built of brick and stone and is three storeys in height with a large tiled roof containing an attic storey. Each Inland Lot is held for an unexpired residue amounting to 940 years or thereabouts of the term created by the Crown Lease thereof.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be had from:—

Messrs. DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARSTON,

1 Des Voeux Road Central, Solicitors for the Liquidator, or from

Messrs. HUGHES & HUGH, the Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 30th May, 1917.

NOTICES.

MANGANESE ORE.

A large stock of MANGANESE ORE, on hand, FOR SALE at a MODERATE PRICE. For further information, please apply to Kung Woo care of

Chu Lui-kwai, Kwong Hung-tai Office Bonham Strand, Telephone No. 2051.

ASAHI BEER.



POST OFFICE.

IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The public are informed that the undersigned articles are prohibited from importation into the United Kingdom, either by letter post or by parcel post:—

Gold manufactured or unmanufactured, including gold coin and articles consisting partly of or containing gold; All manufactures of Silver other than silver watches and silver watch cases; Jewellery of any description.

Letters and Parcels containing such articles cannot therefore be accepted for transmission by the Post Office.

FRENCH PARCEL REGULATIONS.

The Public are informed that the new regulations adopted by the French Customs in respect of parcels addressed to France, Germany and Algeria must be filled in the columns of the regular Customs Declaration particularly and exactly, omitting none of the headings comprised therein.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to show in the aforesaid declaration (1) The full name and address of the addressee (2) A statement as to whether the contents are intended for State supplies or not.

Particulars of outgoing and incoming Mails will not be advertised in future. The Post Office will forward all correspondence posted by the fastest routes.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

Tai O.—Week days, 5 p.m.

Tai Po.—Week days, 10 a.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.

Cheung Chow.—Week days, 2 p.m.

Shantou, Shatin and Sheungshui.—Week days, 4 p.m.

Aberdeen, Antau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, San Tin and Stanley.—Week days, 4.30 p.m.

Canton, Samshui and Wanchow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; Registration 5 p.m.; Letters 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.

Macao.—Week days, 7.15 a.m., 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

Kongmoon.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except Saturdays; Sundays, 5 p.m.

Namshui and Samshui.—Week days, 5 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.

Shamshui.—Week days, 10 a.m., 4 p.m.; Sundays, 8 a.m.

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.

Macao.—Week days, 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m.

Canton.—Week days, 7.30 a.m., 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m., 9.30 p.m.

Tai Ping Tung.—Week days, 9.30 a.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.

Shak Hei.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.

Kongmoon.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

Kumchuk.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

Kaukung.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except Saturdays; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

Passengers DEPARTED.

Araki M., Kawakami K.

Amrose Mrs., Luya A C.

Antea Mrs., Luya A C.

Burns T. J., Moffitt T.

Bordman Mrs., Moore W.

Retourne Mrs., Martens S. M.

Rowe Mrs., Martens S. M.

Marques J. C.

Gordin Mr. & Mrs., Mo phet J. H.

Dolton Mrs., Meares Mrs. D.

Commons Mrs., Martin S. P.

Clyt n. A. A.

Mathews Mrs., North Mr. & Mrs.

Day A. I., Nakayama Mrs. Y.

Piqueredo J. M. V., Nichol Miss K. L.

Tiguelredo Miss, Ohkuni O.

Florida Miss, Pirelli Archbishop

Fitzgerald, Tendleton Mrs. H.

Fujiyama Miss, Scott P. M.

Gray Mr. & Mrs. J. H.

Gimblett Mrs., Spence

Gimblett Rev., Strong E. A.

Genoto, Smart A. M.

Honda K., Steward Mrs. K. D.

Hirai Mrs. J., Strong Mrs. W. E.

Hirai Miss Ada, Sanderson M.

Hodge T., Shih-shan K. Y.

Hart A., Sasaki T.

Johnson J. H., Takahashi M.

John Mrs. F., Tait Miss A.

Jung Mrs. F., Toda Mr. & Mrs.

Jung M., Ward Mr. & Mrs.

Kondo T.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 20th at 12.30.—Returns from Japan are lacking and from the Philippines are incomplete. Pressure has decreased slightly along the east coast of China and is nearly stationary at other reporting stations.

The depression over China has deepened slightly.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.04 inch. Total since January 1st, 24.13 inches, against an average of 33.57 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW

District. Forecast.

Hongkong to Gap Rock. S.W. winds, fresh to moderate; squally; cloudy, rain at times.

Fernosa Channel. The same as No. 1.

South coast of China between H.K. and Lamcocks. The same as No. 1.

North coast of China between H.K. and Hainan. The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register, June 20, a.m.

Station. Hour. Barometer. Temperature. Humidity. Wind. Weather.

Vostoek 6a 29.71 56 01

Kamroo 5a

Hakodate

Tokio

Koshi

Nagasaki

Yokohama

Osaka

Kobe

Shanghai

Hangchow

Shanghai

Shanghai

Shanghai

Shanghai

Shanghai

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ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

THURSDAY, 21st JUNE, 1917.

The Great Benefit Concert Night

in aid of

THE PORTUGUESE SCHOOL FUND.

Under the Distinguished Patronage

of

H.E. The Governor, Sir H. F. MAY, K.C.M.G.